

REPORT
ON THE
REVISED SETTLEMENT
OF THE GREATER PART OF
THE GURDASPUR DISTRICT
IN THE AMRITSAR DIVISION

(Formerly known as Batala)

EFFECTED BY R. H. DAVIES, Esq., B.C.S.



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R E P O R T
ON THE
REVISED SETTLEMENT
OF THE
GURDASPORE DISTRICT, AMRITSAR DIVISION:
EFFECTED BY R. H. DAVIES, Esq., B.C.S.

No. 89C., dated Lahore, the 5th March 1856

From—C. RAJES, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division
To—D. F. McLEOD, Esq., Financial Commissioner, Punjab

HEREWITH I have the honor to submit the settlement papers and reports noted in the margin for the District of Gurdaspore, so far as it is contained in the Baree Doab, with exception of 82 villages transferred from the Kangra District to Pergunnah Puthankote. The portion belonging to the Rechnah Doab

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"	I.	Professional village plans "	2 vols.
"	II.	Village statements Nos. II., III. and IV., 2 vols.	

numerous streams and "chumps," or morasses, which intersect the country.

5.—The richest portion of the country is that which is situated near the hills, but the finer and healthier men are found on the base of the line above described, at a distance from the hills, where the country begins to resemble the Manjha, or mid-line of the Barce Doab.

6.—The district as now composed contains four tehseds,—viz., Shukurgurh, Puthankote, Gurdaspore and Buttala.

7.—This report will embrace the whole of the Gurdaspore and Buttala Pergunnahs and part of Puthankote only, the remainder being Pergunnah Shukurgurh, on the north-west of the Ravee, in the Rechnah Doab, which form a separate tehseldaree, and parts of Tehseel Puthankote, *viz.*, 94 muhals trans-Ravee, forming Talooqua Nurote, and 82 muhals transferred from the Kangra Zillah, which have been already reported on in the Kangra District.

8.—The country under the hills is generally inhabited and owned by Rajpoots.

9.—On the banks of the Ravee, high up towards the hills, Mahomedan Rajpoots and Goojurs prevail; whilst lower down the river, and in the Banglar or mid-Doab, Jats, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, prevail. Where the country tends down toward the Beas we find Rajpoots and Goojurs, with some few Libanas (the same as Bunjarras).

10.—The climate is under the hills bad, especially during the rainy season, but improves as we approach the Manjha.

11.—The face of the country is pleasing, rich cultivation, interspersed with fine trees, occupying the immediate eye; whilst the Chumba and Kangra ranges of mountains give an imposing back-ground.

12.—The greater part of this country was held during the time of the Sikhs in jagheer. The following note, which my personal assistant, Pundit Munphool, has furnished, will give a detail of the earlier tenures. You will agree with me in thinking this memorandum creditable to the Pundit.

MEMORANDUM.

PERGUNNAH PATHANKOTE.

1. *Soojanpore*.—Sirdar Umur Singh Bugga, of Dhurmkote Bugga, took this talooqua from the Canoongoes of Soojanpore. Maharajah Runjeet Singh confiscated the country of the Sirdar in 1865 Sumbut. It has since been khalsa.

2. *Gharoutu*.—formed part of Sirdar Jye Singh Kunhya's possessions. Maharajah Runjeet Singh took this tract of land from Mace Sudakour (his mother-in-law), widow of Sirdar Goorbuksh Singh, son of Jye Singh, in 1878 Sumbut, and gave it in service jagheer, together with the talooquas of Talipoor, Kanhowan and Kot Suntokhrane, &c., to Prince Shere Singh, who held it until his death, when it escheated to the Lahore Durbar in 1900 Sumbut.

3. *Turgurh*.—Held in feudal jagheer by the Vegulia Sirdars, Jowahir Singh, &c., under the Kunhya Sirdars; a portion of it is still held by the Vegulia family.

4. *Turugurh*.—Acquired and held as the preceding number. The Maharajah seized this in 1870 Sumbut.

5. *Sookalgurh*.—Formed part of the possessions of the Bngga Sirdars, as No. 1. Maharajah Runjeet Singh gave it in jagheer to Sirdar Desa Singh, Mujeethia, on its acquisition in 1865 Sumbut. It has lately (subsequent to the completion of the settlement under report) reverted to Government on the death of Sirdar Lehna Sing, Mujeethia, son of Desa Singh.

6. *Purmanund*.—As the preceding No. 5. The Sirdar gave this up in 1904 Sumbut, when he left the Punjab.

7. *Udalulgurh*.—Formed part of the Kunhya estate under the Maharajah; it was held in jagheer by Meean Sobha Singh, of Jumoo, and escheated to the Maharajah on his death in 1887 Sumbut.

PERGUNNAH GOORDASPOOR.

8. *Awank*.—Like No. 1, Soojanpoor.

9. *Jundee Chountra*.—Part of the Kunhya estate; afterwards held in jagheer by Sirdar Goordut Singh, Kaleka; escheated to Government in 1903 Sumbut.

10. *Byanpoor*.—Formed part of the estate of the Kunhya Sirdars; first in jagheer to the widow of Nidhan Singh Kunhya, and latterly in jagheer to Rajah Dheean Singh; escheated to the Durbar in 1901 Sumbut.

11. *Bubbchalee*.—As No. 9.

12. *Doorangla*.—Formed part of the Kunhya estate; in jagheer to the Sundhawalea Sirdars granted by Maharajah Runjeet Singh; now with Government.

13. *Byrampoor*.—Ditto, ditto.

14. *Tulibpoor*.—As No. 2.

15. *Kanhowan*.—As No. 2.

16. *Ghoommun*.—Formed part of the possessions of the Ramgurbia Sirdars, from whom it was seized by Maharajah Runjeet Singh in 1973 Sumbut; afterwards made over in jagheer to Nao Nehal Singh; escheated to Government on his death.

17. *Kot Suntokh Rae*.—As No. 2, Gharouta.

18. *Joian*.—Jagheer of Sirdar Lehna Singh; has now escheated to Government.

19. *Adeenanuggur*.—Founded as a cantonment by Udeena Beg, Governor of the Punjab, under Uhmud Shah Abdalee; he died 1758 A. D.; afterwards formed part of the Bugga Sirdar's estate.

20. *Goordaspore*.—Formed part of the Kunhya estate. The village of Goordaspore was held in charitable grant by the Brahmin priests of Goordaspore, and a portion of it is still with them in maafee.

21. *Jhubkura*.—Formed part of the Kunhya estate; afterwards granted in 1871 Sumbut by Maharajah Runjeet Singh to the Sodhees of Jhubkura, who still hold it in jagheer.

22. *Khoonda*.—Formed part of the Kunhya estate; in jagheer to the Khoonda Sirdars, Jymul Singh, &c., who still hold it.

23. *Kulanour*.—This talooqua derives its name from the famous town of Kulanour, where Akbar ascended the throne; formed part of the Kunhya estate; now in jagheer to Rajah Deenanath, granted in 1847 A. D.; was also in jagheer to Prince Khurruk Singh.

PERGUNNAH BUTTALA.

24. *Riarkee*.—Formed part of the estate of the Ramgurhia Sirdars; taken by Runjeet Singh in 1873 on the death of Sirdar Jodh Singh.

25. *Kadian*.—Formed part of the estate of the Ramgurhia Sirdars; afterwards held in jagheer by Shere Sing; escheated on his death.

26. *Buttala*.—Formed part of the Kunhya estate, as No. 2, Gharouta.

27. *Futtehgurh*.—Formed part of the Kunhya estate; was then in jagheer to Prince Khurruk Singh; escheated to Government on his death.

28. *Chittorgurh*.—As above.

29. *Kotelee Soorut Mulhee*.—Formed part of Sirdar Joala Singh Pudhania's possessions; on his death in 1894 Sumbut escheated to the Maharajah's Government; afterwards in jagheer to Raja Soochet Singh; reverted on his death.

30. *Shahpoor*.—Formed part of the Kunhya estate, as No. 2; was held in jagheer by Kangra Sirdars.

31. *Dehr*.—Formed part of the Kunhya estate; formerly held by Churut Singh Rundhava the Sundhavalees got it from the Maharajah; afterwards in jagheer to Veer Singh Julleasia reverted to Government in 1905 Sumbut.

32. *Dhurmukot Bugga*.—The seat of the Bugga Sirdars, as No. 1; lapsed to Government in 1904 Sumbut.

33. *Bhagowal*.—As No. 32; afterwards granted to Sirdar Desa Singh by the Maharajah in 1865; then in jagheer to Sirdar Golab Singh, of Bhagowal, as a sub-grant from Lehna Singh; lapsed to Government in 1912 Sumbut on Lehna Singh's death.

34. *Rungur Nungul*.—Possession of the Rungur Nungulia Sirdars: Kurm Singh was the original Sirdar. The Rungur Nungul Sirdars rebelled in 1848 A. D., when it was confiscated. Rungur Nungul itself is now in jagheer to Sirdar Mungul Singh, Ramgurhia, as a recent grant made to him by the Durbar.

35. *Khokowal*.—Formed part of the Ramgurhia illaqua; taken by Maharajah Runjeet Singh in 1873 Sumbut.

36. *Srechurgobindpoor*.—Formed part of the estate of the Ramgurhia Sirdars; taken by the Maharajah from them in 1873 Sumbut, as No. 24.

13.—Such then being the former state of this part of the country, I proceed to place before you the result of the proceedings in the Settlement Department; and this I shall do briefly in the following order :—

First.—The portion of Puthankote included in this notice.

Second.—The Pergunnah Goordaspoor.

Third.—Buttala.

14.—To begin with Puthankote. Talooquas from one to seven in the memorandum given at para. 12 form the tract now reported on. It consists of 181 muhals, containing—

	Aeres.	Revenue rate.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Land cultivated ...	... ... ... ... ... 47,918 } ...	1	12	11
„ uncultivated 3,162 }	... ... ... ... ... 3,162 }			
„ barren 9,988 }	... ... ... ... ... 9,988 }			
Petty rent-free plots as ascertained at the time of survey ...	... 3,972			
Total ...	... 65,040			

15.—The revenue rate on the assessed portion of the above is also shown; this includes jagheer estates, some of which are held in perpetuity.

16.—The total revenue amounts to Rs. 91,866; but it will be remembered that under this tehsil are also comprised 176 muhals, which, for reasons given in para. 7, are not here entered.

17.—The jumma here given is thus distributed :—

Khalsa	...	...	...	Rs.	62,942
Jagheer	...	...	...	"	27,387
Inam zumeendaree	...	...	...	"	1,455
Talooqdaree	...	...	...	"	82
			Total	Rs.	91,866

18.—The population according to Mr. Davies' census is as follows :—

Total population,	55,620 souls	...	Hindoo	...	...	two-thirds.
			Mahomedan	...	...	one-third.
Non-agriculturists,	31,182	"	Hindoo	...	...	six-elevenths.
Agriculturists,	24,438	"	Mahomedan	...	...	five-elevenths.
			Hindoo	...	...	seven-ninths.
			Mahomedan	...	...	two-ninths.

average of population to square mile being 551 souls.

19.—The reduction of jumma on this tract is set down at 30 per cent.; but it is to be observed here that about one-third of the former revenue was nominal, as the jaghecdars collected in kind and the real rental was considerably overestimated.

20.—Another fact which led to a lowering of the revenue is due to the making over the collection of canal dues to the Engineers' Department, as formerly water was given gratis on condition of the zumeendars keeping up the canal head.

PERGUNNAH GOORDASPOOR.

Khalsa 401 21.—Talooquas Nos. 8 to 23 form this tract. It consists of 706
Jagheer 259 muhals, containing—
Shared 46

		Acres.
Land cultivated ...	...	232,911
" uncultivated	...	24,795
" barren ...	...	42,675
Petty rent-free plots ascertained at the time of measurement	...	16,103
		<u>Total. 316,544 = 494 square miles.</u>

22.—Of the cultivated area, one-sixth is irrigated,—four-sevenths by streams, swamps, &c.; one-seventh by the Huslec Canal; two-sevenths "Chahce," or by wells. The rest (five-sixths) is either "Sylaba," (moist) or "Barance" (dependent on rain),—one-sixth "Sylaba," four-sixths "Barance."

23.—Population according to Mr. Davies' census :—

Souls, } 15,953 in towns Kulanour, Deenanuggur and Buhrampoor.
147,705 } 131,752 in villages.

Agriculturists	...	...	...	83,925
Non-agriculturists	...	...	...	63,780

24.—By the latest census, taken by the Putwarees at the preparation of the hufsgana papers, the population of Pergunnah Goordaspoor amounted to 185,448.

25.—Average of population per square mile according to—

Mr. Davies' census	...	...	...	...	...	302
Putwarees' census	...	...	...	...	...	375

26.—The total revenue assessed amounts to Rs. 4,10,072, which is thus distributed :—

Khalsa	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 254,064
Jagheer	...	...	...	...	...	" 153,047
Inam	...	...	...	...	...	" 2,532
Talooqdaree	...	...	...	...	...	" 429
			Total	...	"	<u>4,10,072</u>

This shows a reduction of 16 per cent. on the former assessment.

27.—The settlement rates are as follows :—

On total area	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1 4 9
On malgoozaree, or assessable area	...	...	...	...	...	" 1 9 6
On cultivation	...	...	...	...	...	" 1 12 2

PERGUNNAH BUTTALA.

28.—Taloquas Nos. 24 to 37 compose this pergannah. It consists of 493 muhals, of which 293 are khalsa, 38 shared, and 162 jagheer, containing 309,050 acres of land, equal to 482 square miles :—

	Acres.
Cultivated	199,257
Uneultivated	37,176
Barren	51,839
Petty rent-free plots as ascertained at the time of field survey	19,978
Total	309,050

29.—Of the cultivated area, one-third is irrigated,—five-thirteenths by wells, one-thirteenth by the Huslee Canal, and seven-thirteenths by the Kirun Chum, ponds, &c., &c.

30.—Population according to Mr. Davies' census :—

Total population	189,372 souls	}
Agricultural	85,147	
Non-agricultural	104,225	

Hindoos and Mahomedans nearly equal.

31.—By the latest census, taken by the Putwarees at the time of preparing the huf-gana papers, the population amounts to 214,692 souls.

32.—Average of population per square mile according to Mr. Davies' census 376

Putwarees' census	445
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33.—The total revenue assessed is Rs. 3,81,211, which is thus distributed :—

Khalsa	Rs. 2,58,469
Jagheer	1,19,062
Inam	3,180
Taloqdaree	500

34.—The reduction on the former assessment is estimated at 14 per cent.

The settlement rates are—	Rs.	As.	P.
On total area	1	3	9
On assessable area	1	9	9
On cultivation	1	13	8

35.—The portion of the Gurdaspore District under report contains 1,380 muhals, containing land—

	Acres.
Cultivated	480,086
Uneultivated	65,934
Barren	104,502
Petty rent-free plots as ascertained at the time of measurement	40,113
Total area, 696,635 acres, equal to 1,078 square miles.	

36.—The total revenue assessed amounts to Rs. 8,83,149, which is thus distributed :—

Khalsa	Rs. 5,75,476
Jagheer	2,99,496
Inam	7,199
Taloqdaree	978
Total	Rs. 8,83,149

37.—The settlement rates are—

On total area	1 4 6
On malgoozaree, or assessable area	1 9 10
On cultivation	1 13 2

38.—The settlement expenditure for the whole tract under report amounted to 20 per cent. on the assessment.

39.—Such being some of the more important statistics, I have only to inform you of my opinion as to the value of the record and the general effect of the settlement.

40.—The late Financial Commissioner, your predecessor, tested some of Mr. Davies' work in the field. I also made a close investigation into both its details and general character.

41.—The assessment was in some instances fixed at first somewhat too high. I represented this to Mr. Davies, who cheerfully went over his calculations and statistics, and, in cases where the revenue pressed unduly, gave ample reduction.

42.—I have delayed this report with the express object of watching and testing by experience the assessment, which I now assert is generally worthy of confidence.

43.—There are a few villages in the Bet, or low land, which are subject to loss from inundation, and to consequent fluctuation of produce.

44.—These may give trouble and require occasional relief; but, with this exception, I believe that the collections, if made with method and firmness, will be duly realized without distress to the people.

45.—I shall speak of Mr. Davies and his subordinates in my report on the Umritsar settlement.

No. 69, dated Umritsar, 15th July 1854

From—R. H. DAVIES, Esq., Settlement Officer, Baree Doab
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division

I HAVE the honor to submit the settlement records marginally noted, together with, my reports of parts of Tehseel Puthankote and Tehseels Goordaspoor and Buttala, in the Goordaspoor District.

Tehseel Puthankote.

Statement No. 1, 1 volume.

Statement Nos. 2, 3 and 4, 1 volume.

Statement No. 5, 1 Statement.

Statement No. 6, 1 Statement.

Statement No. 7, 1 Statement.

Pergunnah Goordaspoor.

Statement No. 1, 3 volumes.

Statement Nos. 2, 3 and 4, 3 volumes.

Statement No. 5, 1 Statement.

Statement No. 6, 1 Statement.

Statement No. 7, 1 Statement.

Pergunnah Buttala.

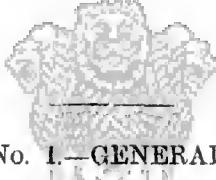
Statement No. 1, 2 volumes.

Statement Nos. 2, 3 and 4, 2 volumes.

Statement No. 5, 1 Statement.

Statement No. 6, 1 Statement.

Statement No. 7, 1 Statement.



No. 1.—GENERAL.

REPORT OF DISTRICT GOORDASPOOR.

1. The District of Goordaspoor as arranged after professional survey contains four tehsels, namely,—Shukurgurh, Puthankote, Goordaspoor and Buttala. Of these, Shukurgurh is situated in the Rechnah Doab, and has been excluded from my settlement.

2. Puthankote has recently been established. The portion upon which I have to report consists of 181 muhals. Of the remainder, part, forming the Only 181 villages of Puthankote originally in the district. talooqua of Narowt, lies upon the right bank of the Ravee, and part, including the town and talooqua of Puthankote, has been transferred from the Kangra District.

3. These 181 muhals, at the time of survey, formed the northernmost portion of the Adeenanugur Tehseel. A glance at the map will show their situation between the Kangra District and the Jummoo territory, between the Chukkee and the Ravee, until they are met by the boundary of Tehseel Goordaspoor, better than a long description.

4. The Sikh talooquas, Soojanpoor, Ghurowta (Khalsa), and Turgurh, and Taragurh in jagheer to the Veglia Sirdar, Ruttungurh, Sirdar Jussa Singh (Nowshera Nunglia), Sookulgurh, and Permanund, Sirdar Lehma Singh Adawlutgurh Kunhya's jagheer, were wholly or partly included in this tract.

5. In the last hundred years or so there have been three revolutions affecting this tract in common with the Punjab generally. 1.—The rise of History. independent Sikh Chiefs. 2.—The centralization effected by Runjeet Singh. 3.—The annexation by the British. The population are not Jut by race, nor Sikh by religion. The Sikhs were here either Barons or retainers. It was the death of Adina Beg Khan, A. D. 1758, which made way for their intrusion. That able man, who, had he lived, would probably have done what Runjeet Singh did afterwards, for some ten years inclined to Cabul or Delhi, as suited his ambition. Ahmad Shah Doorance made him Governor of the Jullundhur Doab, but Prince Timoor, his son, hated him for assisting the Sikhs. He gave the Sikhs a bloody defeat at Mukhowal in order to avert suspicions at Lahore from his own aims, but he secretly abetted their capture of that city. When, however, he found the Sikhs restive, he called in the Mahrattas against them. But his death left him no successor. His influence had been purely personal. And two years afterwards, the Mahrattas probably having been defeated at Panceput, the Sikhs met together at night, burnt the tents of the Lahore Agent, murdered him, and proceeded to partition the country. Buttala and Adeenanuggur, together with the most of the country between Umritsar and the hills, fell

to the Kunhya misl. The Bhugga family, of the same standard, obtained Soojanpoor, whence they expelled the Canoongoes, who had established a fort of their own—the Vighlia, Turgurh and Taragurh, and so on. Ranjeet Singh's ascendancy dates from fifty years afterwards; he resumed Soojanpoor and reduced the other jageers; Sirdar Lehna Singh's father got his jageer in this part of the country afterwards. It was long under his and his son's jurisdiction. Desa Singh is said to have introduced the cultivation of sugar-cane. The British annexation took place in 1849.

6. Of 181 muhals, 105 were Khalsa, 26 shared, and 49 jagheer, at the time of closing Number of townships. my statements. There is also a rukh attached to the Canal Department.

7. *Revenue.*—The revenue is distributed as follows :—

Khalsa	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 62,942
Jagheer	...	...	...	...	...	" 27,387
Inam	...	...	...	...	...	" 1,455
Talooqdaree dues	...	...	...	...	...	" 82
			Total	...	...	Rs. 91,866

8. *Area.*—The area may be tabulated as below; the maafee is stated as it stood at the time of survey :—

Assessed land.		Unassessed land.			
Cultivated, acres.	Uncultivated, acres.	Lakhraj, acres.	Barren, acres.	Total, acres.	
47,918	3,163	3,972	9,988	65,041	

Or 101 square miles.

9. *Soojanpoor.*—A third-rate town; is connected by unmetalled roads with the Kangra hills, with the new canal head, with the Rechna Doab, and with Adceananuggur. Rice, turmeric and hemp are sent from here to Unmritsar and Lahore, often in boats by the Ravce. These exports will increase when the Barce Doab Canal is navigable.

10. *Population.*—The total population amounts to 55,620; it is probably more. The census was not scientifically conducted, nor was it done in one day; it was done partly by Amneens, partly by Putwarees, as villages were measured, and can only be regarded as an approximation.

11. *Distribution of population.*—Agricultural, 24,438 (16,409 adults); non-agricultural, 31,182; 1,000, therefore, raise food for 1,253.* Only 5,992 are inhabitants of towns, the rest are rural. In the towns, the Mahomedans are to Hindoos as 6 to 4; in the villages, as 3½ to 6½. Amongst the non-agriculturists, Bedeecs, Brahmins, Fukeers, Jogeecs, Rawals, Syuds, Pathans, Sheiks, Moguls and Meerascees, priests, beggars, retainers and bards may be reckoned unproductive. They scarcely exceed one-fifteenth of the whole of the more visibly productive labourers. Weavers are by far the most numerous, and, together with the workers in leather, compose more than half of the whole. The others are shopkeepers and handicraftsmen. Of a large portion of the non-agriculturists it is difficult to say whether their labour is productive or not; there is an excess of 10 per cent. of males over females, both in the towns and villages. Although the Rajpoots are numerous, I set it down to an error of enumeration made in both the other tehsils. It was not perhaps to be expected so soon after annexation that the women would be accurately counted. The excess of men over women is less than that of boys over girls, but the difference is not larger than may be explained by the earlier age at which girls marry. The adult population is to the juvenile as 2 to 1 in both sexes. Adult male agriculturists are only one-sixth, non-agriculturists are one-fifth of the whole population.

12. *Average.*—The average population per square statute mile is 551, even though the census appears to have under-rated its denseness. Leaving out the towns, the average still is 501. The excess of population in this tract I attribute to the irrigation and power of the soil to bring forth a double crop yearly. It is a great misfortune that the agriculturists are Rajpoots, not Juts. The average number of inhabitants to a house is four. The villages occupy a large area and have a comfortable appearance; the women seldom work in the fields, but spin sitting in the outer courts. The number of adult males per square mile of assessable cultivation is 120. The revenue falls Rs. 1-10 per head on the total population.

* In England 1,000 raise food for tural, 31,182; 1,000, therefore, raise food for 1,253.* Only 3,984; in Ireland, for 1,511.—Por- 5,992 are inhabitants of towns, the rest are rural. In the ter.

[In Great Britain it falls Rs. 50 ; in Holland, Rs. 42 ; in France, Rs. 28*.] The agriculturist * Bamfield's Statistical has to pay Rs. 3-11. Upon each 100 acres of cultivation are 12 Companion, 1852. ploughs, or 8 acres per plough—a good average. No less than 6 per cent. of the whole area is mortgaged ; in the other tchseels, under one per cent. This is a proof not only of the necessities of the proprietors, but also of the mobility and value of the land. If the summary revenue had been excessive as the people declare, would mortgages have been found in such numbers ?

13. *Putwarees.*—There are 30 Putwarees. The average jumina each collects is Rs. 3,062, from six muhals. At the rate of 3 per cent. on his collections, the average pay is Rs. 94-10 per man.

14. *Police.*—There are 184 village chowkeedars ; 27 are paid in money, at an average rate of Rs. 2-8 per month ; 83 are paid in grain solely, the allowance being recorded in the settlement record ; 74 are paid partly in money, partly in grain. Where grain payments have been agreed upon by mutual consent of the proprietors and chowkeedar, it has been arranged that, in case of dispute, three rupees per mensem in cash will be levied by the Magistrate. The chowkeedars generally get some bread daily from each house. They are low-caste men. They are almost a caste by themselves, under the name of "Burwalas." They ought not, in my opinion, to be highly paid ; but for good police service I think they should receive frequent, rather than large, rewards. It is useless fining men of their low caste and slender means. The village community should rather be fined for not looking after their own servant. They have it in their power to punish him very severely by cutting his daily bread.

15. *Size of ghumao.*—The local ghumao was adopted at the time of survey, and by a very slight enlargement made exactly equal to five-sixths of an English acre.

16. *Situation.*—Tchseel Goordaspore lies between Puthankote and Buttala, and extends across the Doab.

17. *Talooquas.*—It contains the whole or part of Awank, *Jandah Chounta*, *Byanpore*, *Bubeehalee*, *Dourangla*, *Buhrampore*, *Talibpore*, *Kanhawan*, *Ghoomun*, *Kote Suntok Rai*, *Jogeean* (khalsa) ; and *Adeenanugur*, *Goordaspore*, *Jhubkena*, *Koondah*, *Kulanour* (jagheer). The talooquas underscored were also in jagheer prior to annexation. Most of this tract fell to the Kunhya misl. Kanhawan, however, was for some years disputed by the Ramgurhias. The existing jagheers, except Goordaspore, were granted by Runjeet Singh. I am inclined to attribute the comparative thinness of population in this tract, as shown below,

	Puthankote.	Goordaspore.	Buttala.
Per square mile of cultivation.	741	403	608

to so large an extent having previous to our accession been under jagheerdars.

18. Of 706 muhals, 401 were khalsa, 46 shared, 259 jagheer.

19. *Number of townships.*—The revenue was distributed as follows :—

Khalsa	...	...	...	Rs. 2,54,064
Jagheer	...	...	...	" 1,53,047
Imam	...	...	...	" 2,532
Talooqdaree	...	...	...	" 429

Total, Rs. 4,10,072

20. The subjoined detail of area is according as it stood at the time of survey :—

Cultivated, acres.	Uncultivated, acres.	Lakhiraj, acres.	Barren, acres.	Total, acres.
232,911	24,795	16,163	42,675	316,544 or 494 square miles.

21. *Roads and Towns.*—Adeenanugur, Kulanour and Buhrampore are the market towns. Adeenanugur is the place through which the trade passes to the hills ; Kulanour is of the imperial times ; Bulirampore is smaller and more recent. The towns are connected by unmetalled roads with each other, with the neighbouring Doabs and adjoining districts. The roads were planted with trees by Major Lake.

22. *Population.*—The total population is 147,705 souls.

23. *Distribution.*—Agricultural, 83,925 ; non-agricultural, 63,780 ; so that 1,000 raise food for only 740—a much worse average than in either of the other Tehseels. 15,953 souls inhabit towns. There is a slight excess of Mahomedans in the towns, and still slighter in the villages, over the Hindoos. The obviously unproductive class—priests, beggars, &c., constitute one-seventh of the population. One-third of these are Brahmins. They are to be found in the towns. The weavers are double the number of any other occupation. Next come shopkeepers, workers in leather, and potters. There is an excess of 12 per cent. of males over females. In the villages the excess is much larger than in the towns. Here, again, the adult population is to the juvenile as 2 to 1. Adult male agriculturists form nearly one-fifth of the whole population ; non-agriculturists, one-seventh.

24. *Averages.*—The average population per square mile is 302 ; the percentage of irrigation is only 16 per cent. The village proprietors are generally Juts. The number of persons to a house is only three in the villages ; in the towns, four ; adult male cultivators on the square mile of assessable cultivation are only 87. The revenue falls Rs. 2-12-0 per head of population ; and on each agriculturist, Rs. 4-14-0. There are 11 ploughs on each 100 acres, giving nine acres to each plough. Less than one per cent. of the area is mortgaged.

25. *Putwarees.*—There are 123 Putwarees, collecting Rs. 3,333 each on an average, and receiving a yearly stipend of Rs. 107.

26. *Police.*—The chowkeedars number 641 ; 231 receive money allowances averaging Rs. 2-4-0 ; 309 receive grain only, the amount being recorded ; 98 receive money and grain, in various proportions ; one holds a couple of ghuniaos in addition to a grain allowance ; two derive pay from all these sources. The wishes of the proprietors have been consulted in those arrangements, but they will have to pay Rs. 3 a month in cash unless they are punctual pay-masters.

27. *Buttala.*—Tehsel Buttala extends from the Beas to the Ravee, and adjoins the Goordaspore Tehsel and the Umritsur District. It has received 107 villages into its area, transferred on the revision of boundaries from the Umritsur District.

28. *Taloquas.*—The Sikh Taloquas were Rearkee, Kadearan, Buttala, Futtehgurh, Chitourgurh, Kotlee, Soorut, Mulhee, Shahpoor, Dehr, Shreehurgobindpoor, Dhurmukte, Blugga, Bhagowal, Rungur Nungul, Khokowal. They are mostly arbitrary divisions made by usurping Sikhs. It is quite useless maintaining these, but it would be even worse to go back to the imperial division ; still some sub-divisions are much wanted. I would propose the Thanah divisions being also pergunnahs or talooquas. They are compact, convenient, and generally contain as a Police Station the head town or kusbah of a former talooqua.

29. *Number of townships.*—There are 493 muhals—293 khalsa, 38 shared, 162 jagheer.

30. *Revenue.*—Subjoined is the detailed land revenue :—

Khalsa	...	...	...	Rs. 2,58,469
Jagheer	...	...	...	1,19,062
Inam	...	...	...	3,180
Talcoqdaree	...	...	...	500
<hr/>				
Total, 3,81,211				

31. *Area.*—

Cultivated, acres.	Uncultivated, acres.	Lakhraj, acres.	Barren, acres.	Total, acres.
199,257	37,976	19,978	51,839	309,050 or 482 square miles.

32. Buttala is the chief town. Its noted manufacture is a fabrie of cotton and silk, which sells at 2 yards per rupee. Dehra Baba Nanuk is the head-quarters of the Bedee priesthood. Shreehurgobindpoor, on the Beas, is also a considerable place. All these towns are connected by good broad kutchha roads, planted with trees.

33. *Population.*—The total population is 189,373 souls.

34. *Distribution.*—Agricultural, 85,147 ; non-agricultural, 1,04,225 ;—1,000, therefore raise food for 1,225. The urban population is 35,089. Hindoos and Mahomedans are very nearly equal, both in town and country. In old families you find the double religion as a means of security for their possessions under the Prophet or Gooroo. The unproductive class form a twelfth of the whole—Brahmins being half. In this tehsel, the shopkeepers equal the weavers in number, showing a development of trade not visible elsewhere. The excess of males over females is 14 per cent. It is greater in the villages than the towns. Adults to juveniles, as usual, 2 to 1. Adult male agriculturists one-fifth, non-agriculturists one-sixth of the whole population.

35. *Averages.*—Population per square mile, 376 ; percentage of irrigation 33 per cent. ; village proprietors, generally Juts ; four persons to a house, both in town and country. Adult male agriculturists, 109 per square mile. Land tax on each head of population, Rs. 2 ; on agriculturists only Rs. 4-7-0 ; 12 ploughs to the 100 acres, being 8 acres to plough. Less than one per cent. of the area mortgaged.

36. *Comparative prosperity.*—The Tehseel is further advanced than Goordaspoor, but below the Soojanpoor tract the irrigation seems to be the regulator of population, and as it is extended the non-agricultural class increases. It must be remembered, however, that canal water is separately taxed, and that the cost of working wells is even more expensive. It is nevertheless customary to assess both canal and well irrigated lands much higher than unirrigated. The practice is probably derived from native administration, under which a certain share of the crop, or its value in money, was taken at each harvest, without question whether it had been reared by capital or not. Our system, again, is to estimate a total revenue, and assess it by assumed irrigated and unirrigated rates, and apparently has no superiority over the native plan, except the moderation and the fixed term of demand.

37. *Question of water revenue discussed.*—Canal Officers complain that the full profits of a canal do not accrue in the shape of water rent. I shall simply remark that if the full value were shown in that shape, private capital might be expected willingly to invest itself. But it is evident that private capital is already invested to a considerable extent in wells ; and that any rule which would give to a water revenue the difference between the value of irrigated and unirrigated land would apply in equity to wells under the present system. I think it very questionable whether Government ought not to pay half the expense of new wells sunk, and it would be a good security for the revenue. In this Doab, however, the Government is beneficially fulfilling its duties as landlord in the construction of the Grand Canal now in progress. There is a difference between the proposed canal rates in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. In the Punjab it is Rs. 2-6-0 per acre ; on the Ganges Canal 10 annas per bengah. The Punjab rate is not, in my opinion, too high (except on dofulsce lands). The expenses of working a well are certainly *not less*. The Huslee canal, however, often breaks, and the people are perhaps unable to get water at the proper time. Under such circumstances the tax ought to be let off, or greatly reduced, otherwise the canal is apt to become a source of discontent, instead of popularity, as it ought to be. The people acknowledge that the supply of water under the British is much more sure than under the Sikhs, and the Huslee has certainly been a blessing to the country. I think people pay more willingly in money for water than land. They need not take any water unless they please ; they are almost certain of being repaid by an increased crop ; and in dry seasons, when water must be taken, the price of produce is almost always most remunerative ; but for *land* they must pay, whether rain falls or not ; and it is no satisfaction that they are able to pay from the returns of a former year ; whilst it is very hard that prices are highest when there is nothing to sell and everything to buy. These are reasons in favor of throwing taxation on water rather than on land, as seems to be the Punjab tendency. The political benefits of canals can scarcely be overrated. They increase produce, revenue and population. They introduce plenty and peace, and the wants of civilization. They separate a non-agricultural class from the soil to supply those wants. We cannot have too many ; and, instead of disclaiming a desire to make a profit, we ought to show the highest certain profits we can, in order to attract private capital. If Government can afford to do without the full profits, so much the better for the country ; but still the full returns should be calculated and exhibited to the public, in order that independent projects equally promising may be speedily undertaken.

38. *Putwarees.*—There are 115 Putwarees ; their collections being Rs. 3,315, and their pay Rs. 107 on an average. The post of Putwaree is sought after, and we ought to insist on efficiency. None but Persian writers ought to be *newly* appointed, and the nomination by the Lumberdars should be allowed only when a qualified man is brought forward. The time to make an hereditary claim conditional has come, but we must take the odium ourselves of excluding incapable sons, and not expect the Lumberdars to assume it.

39. *Police.*—There are 506 chokeedars ; paid in cash, 219, at the rate of Rs. 2-14-0 per mensem ; in grain only, 126 ; in both, 127 ; in cash and land, 8 ; in grain and land, 23 ; in all three denominations, 3.

40. *Education.*—The following is an abstract of the schools in all three Tehseels :—

Number of Schools.			Number of Students.						Number of teachers.	Pay.
In towns.	In villages.	Total.	Persian.	Arabic.	Nagree.	Goormoekhee.	Lundee.	Total.		
76	207	283	1,285	417	89	211	945	2,947	283	Rs. 701 in money ; 3,361 maunds in grain, 274 ghumaos of land.

4 per cent. of the boys enumerated in the census are thus being taught. The excess of Persian and Lundee over other students indicates that the demand is for a practical education. The wits of the present generation certainly want sharpening; until men can read, write and cipher, they have few ideas, desire no more, and cannot communicate those which they have. Hence, gross prejudices, blind dependence, easy credulity, and total absence of the means or power of forming a public opinion. It is only when their daily wants are abridged that the bulk of the people of this country have any opinion at all. Those who are instructed are not better men, but much more useful members of society. Only half the students are educated in the villages, the town schools, though fewer, being more numerously attended.

(Signed) R. H. DAVIES,

Settlement Officer, Baree Doab.

No. II.

REPORT OF PERGUNNAH ADEENANUGUR.

1. *Boundaries.*—The Tehseel of Adeenanugur was formed at the annexation of the Punjab. It was bounded on the north and west by the Jummoor territory and the Ravee; on the east by the Kangra District and the Chukee and Beas rivers; on the south by Tehseel Buttala.

2. *Demarcation of boundaries of Mouzas.*—The boundaries of Mouzas were marked out under my own eye in the season of 1849-50, and I had to decide 217 disputes; whenever possession was doubtful or very recent, arbitrators were employed. There has been only one attempt to throw down the marks erected. An establishment of Moonsurims and Ameens was employed for the work of demarcation.

3. *Field Survey.*—The field survey was made in the cold season of 1850-51; about half the Mouzas were measured by Ameens under my superintendence, and the remainder by Putwarees under Mr. E. A. Prinsep, who also inspected most of the villages. The Putwarees have since made shujrahs by means of the plane table.

4. *Assessment chuks.*—Mr. Prinsep distributed the muhals into seventeen chuks. His carefully-elaborated map, shewing their limits, and the prevalent soils in each, accompanies this Report, and the Appendix contains my detailed remarks.

5. The area has four strongly marked divisions:—

I.—The alluvial tract north of the right branch of the Chukee, a stream locally known as the Khal. This is the most productive and populous tract in the Doab. At the time of survey, it enjoyed superior irrigation from the Badshahee canal, the Huslee canal, the Jenah stream, and the Khal. The soil, wherever accessible to water, produces every kind of rice and sugar-cane without manure. The rice is cut early enough to allow of wheat or barley being sown in the same year. Perhaps a population of 551 to the square mile is the best evidence of fertility, together with the bazaars of Puthankote, Soojanpoor, Taragurh and Turgurh. The proprietors, though Rajpoots, are not of royal descent; and the command of water and the natural power of the soil exempt them from any painful labour; their prosperity is visible in the aspect of their villages, their better clothing, and the number of trees scattered over their townships. This is the only part of the district where the date tree flourishes. But circumstances have occurred to diminish both the land revenue and the productiveness of this tract. Under the Sikhs 36 of the muhals paid no separate tax for the water taken from the Huslee canal. They belonged to the Soojanpoor Talooqua, and were exempted upon condition of undertaking the annual repair of the Canal head. Our Government took this work into their own hands, and consequently the exemption ceased. Practically, it turned out that the exempted muhals paid a larger land revenue than other townships irrigated from the canal. Hence a considerable reduction has taken place in that branch for the benefit of the canal income; the injury to agriculture has been caused by the erection of masonry bunds at Mullikpoor, upon the Jenah, which has greatly lessened the power of that stream for irrigation; and secondly, at Goolpoor, on the Chukee, with a similar effect. These bunds were made by the Canal Department.

II.—*The Bhangur.*—This comprises the greater part of the area of the Doab. But in this tehsil it is at first very narrow, and does not extend to any great breadth until it reaches Kunooan. Its highest point is the ridge overlooking the Beas. The drainage from this ridge forms the swamps about Buhrampoor, whence the Kirrun or Sukkee takes its rise. The Bhangur is fertilized by the Huslee canal. Its soil varies with the undulations of the country. The low lands are the best for rice. The sandy tracts are the worst. On the whole, the soil is inferior to that of the Bhangur in Pergunnah Buttala, and improves as it approaches that boundary. The money-rate paid for sugar-cane per acre under the Sikhs was Rs. 14, whilst in Buttala it was Rs. 19. Wells are used for irrigation only in Talooqua Soyeen. The population is below the average.

III.—Alluvial tract on the right bank of the Ravee.—On the bank the soil is sometimes rich enough to bear rice, and the soil is favorable to sugar-cane of the smaller species ; excellent rubbee crops are grown. The Kirrun stream here runs parallel to the Ravee. Its bed is deep, and the irrigation derived from it is scanty, owing to the indolence or poverty of the people ; it is accompanied on both banks by a tract of saline land which renders hundreds of acres entirely barren.

IV.—The alluvial land of the Beas.—This grows very little sugar-cane; its soil is very light and sandy, and the cultivators idle. The swamp of Kunoowan lies immediately under the high ridge. Its rice is of the finest description, but it is liable to be flooded by the overflow of the river Beas, and until a bund be made at Pukkowal, neither the revenue nor the produce can be pronounced safe. Lieutenant Crofton, Engineer, has taken levels which show how necessary the bund is ; and as the danger of inundation has been increased by the diversion of the waters of the Jenah and Chukkee into the Beas, there is a special obligation upon the Government, were its own interest not sufficient incentive, to undertake this work.

6. Proprietary tribes.—Hindoo Rajpoots of the hill clans prevail to the north of the Khal. On the banks of the Ravee, Mahomedan Rajpoots and Goojurs are intermixed with intrusive Juts. The Bhangur is generally in possession of Juts ; whilst Rajpoots, Goojurs and Labanas divide the low land between the ridge and the Beas. Hurchund Rajpoots hold Awank, Jhubkura, Purmanund and Kanowan, large and influential villages, but they have little union amongst themselves.

7. Towns, roads, and markets.—Soojanpore, Buhrampoor, Adeenanugur and Kulnour, which, since annexation, have been connected by bridged unmetalled roads with each other and more distant marts, are the principal consumers of the surplus produce of the Tehseel Division. Narout, Turgurh, Taragurh, Ghurowta, Dowrangla, Goordaspur and Kanowan, formerly the chief towns of talooquas and the seat of jagheerdars, all have bazaars. In most villages there is at least one Bunnia.

8. Indebtedness of zemindars.—The Sikh collectors forestalled the crops. They began to collect in March (*Cheyt*), whilst the crop was not cut, much less sold, until *Bysack* or *Jeyt* (May and June) ; the consequence was that the zemindar was forced to borrow money from the Bunnia, who accommodated him at 25 per cent. per annum interest. An account was opened, and the zemindar debited with a loan, at 2 annas per rupee, payable in six months. The zemindar never repaid in cash. On his next crop becoming ripe, he kept to himself the subsistence necessary for his family and the seed, and took the remainder to the Bunnia, who struck the balance of the account ; in other words, the practice of forestalling the crops subjected the zemindar to an additional impost of 25 per cent. All wonder at the poverty of the people or their evasion of the Government demand ceases when these facts are laid bare ; ruin becomes a question of arithmetic. It is notable, however, that generally the jagheer villages were worse cultivated than the khalsa. Their condition was entirely dependent on the personal character of the jagheerdar, which was commonly rapacious. Absentee jagheerdars were the worst ; Sirdar Lehna Singh, however, may be quoted as a moderate landlord, and Sirdar Shumshere Singh as an extortioner. The zemindars preferred paying in kind. Personal character has its fair, as well as dark side ; self-interest is a check upon exaction, and the rack-renting of a jagheerdar ceased with the loss of a crop. A man might be starved, but he could not be enslaved by a Bunnia. Circumstances rivet character, and men who have long paid in kind will generally be found careless cultivators, thrifless managers, and sunk in poverty.

9. Produce.—All the best crops except gram are grown. Rice requires a large supply of water and a clayey soil ; but mash and mot, pulse and oil-seed, flourish on the unirrigated lands. The rubbee crops grow almost without irrigation. They consist of wheat and barley, frequently sown together as gojee. The sugar-cane of this tract is thin and not valuable ; but it occupies the ground only one instead of two years, and needs little manure. Cotton is more grown on the banks of the Beas than elsewhere ; turmeric and hemp are raised at the head of the Doab ; vegetables round the towns, and melons on the sandy soil near rivers. It is the poverty of the people, not the incapacity of the soil or the defect of husbandry, which forbids a larger growth of the finer products.

10. Irrigation and agricultural resources.—The returns show that 17 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated at the time of survey. But, deducting the extent irrigated from the Huslee and other streams, the remainder is very trivial. The neighbourhood to the hills, however, secures rain, and two or three showers are sufficient to render the land fit for seed. The census papers give 11 ploughs to 100 acres, or 9 acres to each plough. This is a good average. But the caste of proprietors is bad for agriculture ; and poverty is general in the unirrigated tracts.

11. Assessment.—The jummars of Sumbut 1907 are entered in my statements ; but as the revised settlement does not date till Sumbut 1909, it is necessary to note the variations during Sumbut 1908. It is needless to state the nominal revenue of the jagheer muhal, as no dependence is to be placed upon its accuracy. The following detail exposes the fiscal state of the Tehseel in Sumbut 1907 :—

Muhals.	No.	Revenue.	Assessed jagheer revenue.	Total assessed revenue.
Jagheer	190	...	Not assessed.	
Khalsa	369	Rs. 2,45,087	...	
Shared	39	{ Government jagheer ... } Rs. 7,618	Rs. 14,356	
Total	598	Rs. 2,52,705	Rs. 14,356	Rs. 2,67,061

The following changes occurred in Sumbut 1908 :—

	Resumption.	Revenue.
10	Jagheer muhals ...	Rs. 9,099
9	Become shared ...	Government, Rs. 2,367 Jagheer, Rs. 5,482
19		Rs. 11,466 Rs. 5,482

So that the whole assessed revenue in Sumbut 1908 stood as follows :—

Muhals.		Revenue.	Assessed jagheer revenue.	Total assessed revenue.
Khalsa	379	Rs. 2,54,186		
Shared	48	{ Govt., Rs. 9,985 }	Jagheer, Rs. 19,838	
Total	427	Rs. 2,64,171	Rs. 19,838	Rs. 2,84,009

By the revised assessment of Sumbut 1909 the total assessed revenue was reduced to Rs. 2,28,766, being a decrease of 19 per cent. I estimate the loss caused by 36 muhals of Soojanpore being newly forced to pay a separate canal tax at Rs. 13,305, and as this sum is really a transfer of income from one branch to another, the real loss will be 14 per cent.

12. *Average rates.*—The rates adopted for each chuk are detailed in the Appendix. The average rate upon cultivation is reduced from Rs. 2-1-4 to Rs. 1-10-10.

13. *Increase.*—Before closing my statements an increase was obtained, by the resumption of 18 jagheer muhals and the transfer of three from Butala, of Rs. 6,601, and of Rs. 2,680 by the resumption of petty rent-free tenures; up to that time, therefore, the positive loss to Government was Rs. 26,031, or 10 per cent, which has probably been altogether wiped away by subsequent lapses.

14. The statements show 153 jagheer muhals assessed at Rs. 60,931; the average rate per acre of cultivation being Rs. 1-11-3.

The following is the distribution :—

Sirdar Lehna Singh,	22 muhals	... Rs. 9,648
Sodee Purtab Singh, } " Bishan Singh, }	18 "	... " 12,008
Muhunt of Pindowree,	5 "	... " 2,204
Sirdar Didar Singh, Viglia,	6 "	... " 3,657
Raja Teja Singh,	8 "	... " 1,806
<hr/>		
Total	... 59 "	... " 29,323
Miscellaneous	... 94 "	... " 31,608
<hr/>		
Grand total	... 153 "	... " 60,931

15. *Mode of assessment.*—I tested the equality of the summary jumma by deducing average rates for each description of soil. These were computed at one-fourth of the value of the produce for cereals; and for zuptee crops I adopted the existing rates, which were already in money. The jumma thus estimated was compared with the summary jumma; causes of disparity were investigated, and after a review of the statistics of irrigation, and the resources of labor, capital and cultivation, and with advertence to the caste of the proprietors and their apparent circumstances, I fixed the revised jumma. I found that the zuptee rates were high, and that at the time of assessment prices had greatly fallen, whilst the crops on the ground had failed. Both these accidents engendered a discontent which had not existed when I made my examination of the villages in the preceding season. It was with reference to this change and to the novelty but constancy of the cesses for Road Fund, Putwarces' fees, and Lumburdaree, that I arranged that the jummars as calculated at revenue rates should include the extra expenses. In comparing the revenue rates with the jummars this must be remembered.

16. There is a trifling difference in the khalsa and jagheer muhal revenue rates; they were assessed at different times, as the order to settle the jagheer muhals did not arrive until after the khalsa jummars had been determined.

17. *Fiscal prospects.*—Whenever complaints have been preferred against the assessment they have been investigated, and in numerous instances reductions have subsequently been made. As a whole, I am not disposed to distrust the stability of the settlement; but I must repeat that, unless a bund be made at Pukhowal on the Beas, the villages round the chumb of Kunowan cannot be expected to thrive.

18. *Inams and talooqdarees.*—In the statement No. V. are columns showing the amount of inam which I have recommended to be continued to privileged headmen, and of which registers have been forwarded; and also the value of the talooqdaree dues which have been judicially decreed as payable by the proprietors of particular townships.

19. *Farm.*—One muhal, Phoolpccara, has been formed. The strong town of Awank refused to accept the lease proposed. I therefore gave it to the noted chowdree Shere Jung of Chownta, who did not give it up until the defeated recusants had paid him Rs. 500.

20. *Apportionment of Jumma.*—The subjoined table displays the number of muhals which have used different methods of apportioning their revenue :—

By an average rate.	By irrigated and un-irrigated rates.	By rates on several soils.	According to shares.
303	25	139	130

It is impossible to explain the applicability of an average rate, except by supposing that the land, bad and good, has previously been divided according to shares. All subordinates in the settlement love the average rate. It saves any graduations of rates according to the soils and irrigation, as well as any comparison of a man's nominal share with his registered possession; and all haste is made to multiply the recorded area of each co-parcener by the average rate, and report the khewut complete. The people are easily persuaded to do what is wanted, provided no immediate and palpable evil result. Soil rates are more common here than elsewhere, owing to the undulations of the surface. The local names are—

Goerah	...	...	... manured.
Rchee	...	...	... clayey.
Chhumb	...	...	... marshy.
Sylab	...	...	... moistened by floods.
Tibba	...	...	... sand.
Pail ...	...	...	... canal irrigated rice-land.

In an unirrigated tract the quality of the soil is more distinguishable than elsewhere. The endeavour of a man who sinks a well is to irrigate his best soil, and all his manure will be thrown on the well land. Here, therefore, the improvement of the soil is apt to escape notice, owing to the irrigation. This accounts for a very large difference between irrigated and unirrigated rates whenever manure is used.

21. *Rates paid by cultivators in money and kind.*—Cultivators in different muhals pay rates as follows :—

Half the produce.	Two-fifths of produce.	One-third of produce.	Money rates.
93 muhals,	44	9	451

The money rates are 6 per cent. higher for cultivators than proprietors. Proprietors pay all extra expenses except malikana. Of the muhals in which produce rents are paid 29 are jagheer and 64 khalsa. Those which pay half the produce are in general either dofusulee or of more than average fertility. The share necessary and not more than that necessary to the cultivators' subsistence is the measure which determines the share which he has to pay. He is not allowed a progressive share as the produce increases, and gets no more to live upon in tracts where his rent is two-fifths than where it is one-half. Hereditary cultivators alone may claim money rates, re-adjustable after the term of settlement.

22. *Tenures.*—Tenures stand as follows :—

Zemindaree.	Puttecdaree.	Bhyachara.
92	212	293

The tendency of our system is to overturn old arrangements. The new measurement introduces new rules of apportionment, but the custom of paying the revenue in fractions concordant with the holdings had many conveniences. The detail was simple. The fraction was the highest expression of numerous items. It regulated the division of soil, irrigation, land, and, lastly, revenue. We now make a careful measurement. We classify the soils, and record as nearly as we can the irrigation. We then tell the co-parceners to fix a rate or rates by which the payment of each man may be calculated, so that the apportionment is made to rest on our khusrehs in preference to the shares acknowledged by the parties concerned. Both processes may attain the same result; but it is clearly easier, when we find fractional shares acknowledged, to assume that they imply the existence of a just partition, than to attempt to take our own record as the foundation of a new partition; and I think the number of muhals which have adopted an average rate proves the futility of the attempt. In making another settlement, I should forbid all change in the mode of apportionment without cause shown, and, from its convenience, I should lean towards the system of shares. If the shares acknowledged by the co-parceners were compared with the holdings as recorded in our khuteonees, much greater accuracy would be secured. But it is every one's object to avoid so stringent a test, which would lengthen an already tedious and expensive business. I am not advocating a fanatical adherence to ancestral rights, but the maintenance of a popular custom, for the fractions often vary considerably from the original inherited shares. There is scarcely a township which has not passed from grain to money payments, and upon the transition the almost universal practice is to divide the revenue into fractions, variously expressed in ploughs, or as *dehrees*, &c. Each man knows his fraction, and that he is entitled to a corresponding share of the best soil, the irrigation and the land. As long as he got what his peers pronounce to be his full share, he cannot complain; and if he does complain, he has only to prove the extent of his revenue payments for past years. But if no advertence be had to his share, it becomes very difficult for him to establish a claim to any land from which he may have been ousted. He has no document; evidence concerning the length of possession will be contradictory; and there is consequently a strong leaning amongst Judicial Officers to the maintenance of possession. Whichever way we look at it, whether as throwing upon the co-parceners the business of valuation and partition of land, and leaving to the recorder merely the arithmetical calculation according to fractions, or as furnishing a key to the rights of the co-parceners, the maintenance of the fractions must be regarded as very useful. I in no way depreciate the value of the measurement. It is the only means of testing whether or not men have got the extent of land for which they pay revenue. But, having ascertained the agreement of shares and holdings, I would uphold the system intelligible by long use to the co-parceners, and not substitute the area for the *share*, as the measure of rights and rule of the apportionment. On the contrary, I would insist on a new fractional detail of shares in preference to giving up the old plan altogether.

23. *Causes of changes of tenure from imperfect Puttecdaree to Bhyachara.*—There are several causes for the preference of possession before fractional shares as the basis of apportionment. The work is so long and expensive that all parties are anxious to bring it to an

end ; hence, if the zemindars will only agree to pay according to the area recorded in their names, the Mohurrir at once evades the task of comparing his khuteonee with the shares. Now a khuteonee is liable to errors of measurement, errors of arithmetic, and errors of record. The area of fields may be falsified. The aggregate extent of a holding may be miscomputed, and one man's fields may be written down in another man's name. Any arrangement by which this document may be upheld facilitates the progress of the work immensely. The recorders, therefore, all advocate the khuteonee as the basis of apportionment. The zemindars again are ignorant and careless. Many, and those the strongest, profit by the maintenance of possession, and those who lose their rightful shares pay so much the less revenue by the new apportionment. It is to be hoped that no violent injustice is done. With open Courts it is almost impossible. But an ancient custom is abrogated, one peculiarly suited to an illiterate people, which was admirably adapted to maintain individual rights, and had, without official records or interference, effectually, in troubled times, and for several centuries, served instead of title-deeds. I dwell upon its partial disappearance, because, if re-asserted hereafter by common consent of the coparceners, I recommend its revival.

24. The khewut of this pergannah had to be done twice over ; on attesting the apportionment I found serious errors, which led me to order an entire revision. This has been very carefully made, and I hope that the pains taken may have secured adequate results. The failure of the first drafts I attribute to over-haste and the adoption of the khuteonees without sufficient scrutiny. The root, however, was the fear of incurring expense at first starting.

25. *Hereditary cultivators.*—A right of heritable occupancy has been conceded to a large proportion of the cultivators of the Tehseel. The title is commonly founded on a prescription of from twelve to twenty years.

26. *Lumberdars.*—Lumberdars have been appointed generally for every 500 Rs. of revenue ; but where separate puttees exist, each puttee elects a representative. Possession of the office has been allowed great weight, and it has not been permitted to a community to cashier their deputies without good cause. There has been considerable competition for the post. The uniform remuneration has been paid at 5 per cent., deducted from the gross jumma. The only doubt which occurs to me, is whether we do not incline too much to substitute individuals for communities. It is evidently the interest of Government to deal with a few well-paid leaders in preference to less manageable quorums. The village interest may be different ; but if the misconduct of Lumberdars be sternly repressed and punished, the reform will be perhaps on the right side.

27. *Mortgages.*—All existing mortgages have been recorded, with their conditions. In all future records of the transfers of land, I trust that the field map may be brought into play. Unless annually revised and corrected so as to shew all new-made fields and the omission of those which have been done away with, its usefulness will be greatly impaired. The maps have been made carefully, with the aid of plane tables. The outline and sub-divisions of the area may be considered correct, or nearly so. The Putwaree should be made responsible that a *new annual* trace be given in with his yearly papers, showing every change. The business will involve care, not labour. It is absolutely necessary, for the fields constantly undergo change in their shape, dimensions, and area. The accordance of the yearly papers with the actual state of sub-division clearly shown on a map is not very difficult ; if otherwise, it becomes almost impossible.

28. The number of hukeent suits decided in this Tehseel was 1,193, out of which Lala Khoshee Ram (deceased) adjudicated 628. The remainder were taken up by the Deputy Collectors and myself. In appeal, I reversed 19 decrees out of 74, and the Commissioner 5 out of 39.

Maafees.—The petty rent-free tenures have been disposed of as follows :—

Recommended to be upheld in perpetuity	...	...	197 cases.
For life	...	...	2,424 "
Resumed	...	...	416 "
In jagheer villages uninvestigated	...	...	351 "

Total	...	3,388	"

Expenditure.—The following is a statement of expenses, showing the percentage on revised jumma and on area :—

Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage.	
		On jumma.	On area.
Rs. 3,01,372	Rs. 82,647	27	34

APPENDIX.

CHUK I.—PHULAI.

Contains 19 khalsa villages, whose area covers 9,383 acres. About two-thirds are under cultivation. The tract forms a corner between the Ravee and the Pathan Kote Talooqua, and through it the Huslee canal first enters the district. The country is undulating, but slopes rapidly from the hills towards the river. The soil on the high land is unirrigated. There are no wells. The soil is called "ootur," and produces good rubbee crops; but ploughing is impeded by the number of stones. About one-third of the whole cultivation is irrigated from the Huslee canal. Nearly all the irrigation lies on the right bank, but many of the upper villages have detached lands within the area of the lower villages. The produce is good; one-twelfth of the cultivation is *zubtee*. Rice is grown wherever the irrigation reaches, and sugar-cane, though not of the finest description, is easily reared. From the nearness to the hills the fall of rain is secure. The proprietors are generally Rajpoots of the hill tribes. They are well off, though the cattle are small.

The former jumma fell at the rate of Rs. 2-9-7 on the cultivation. The proposed rate is Rs. 1-13-2. The reduction amounts to Rs. 5,133, or 30 per cent. The cause of the decrease is that the villages irrigated from the Huslee canal will in future pay the canal dues. Up to the date of settlement they were exempt, upon condition of keeping the canal head in repair. The measurement returns shewed 2,516 acres irrigated from the Huslee, which would, at Rs. 2-6 an acre, amount to Rs. 2,975-8. But although every village said it was already paying the water-tax because it had never paid it in a separate shape, I did not necessarily reduce its jumma in proportion to the extent of land irrigated. What I considered was how much the village could pay besides the tax for irrigation; where, therefore, the condition of a village was very flourishing, a reduction equal to the whole canal dues has not always been granted; where the condition was poor, perhaps something additional has been struck off. On the whole, the reduction is less than the water-tax. My returns, which were made by the Putwarces and zemindars, shew an extent of irrigation considerably less than those received from the Canal Office. But I have preferred adopting them in my computations, because they were surer standards for the future, even if incorrect, for the particular year in which they were made; for there is no doubt that the zemindars irrigated a considerably large area when they paid no separate water-tax than they will do in future.

Of this chuk it may be remarked that, though the rates are high, the produce is excellent, the irrigation certain, the soil superior, and the population large. A reduction of 30 per cent. ought certainly to cover the damage done by the separation of the water-tax from the land revenue. There is only one jagheer village, Kaly Chuk—(*vide* No. 5).

CHUK II.—SHAH NUHREE.

Contains 22 khalsa villages upon an area of 10,374 acres, of which two-thirds are assessed cultivation. The chuk adjoins the Pathan Kote Talooqua, and is crossed by the Jenah Mountain torrent at Mulikpore, and by the Chukkee stream at Goolpore. The Huslee canal runs through, having nearly the whole area on its right bank and consequently capable of irrigation. The tract thus irrigated is known as the Pathanutee, from the tradition that the Puthaneea Rajahs constructed the Badshahee and Huslee canals. Three of the villages, (Phulowra, Pinjour and Nurout) are also irrigated from the Badshahee canal. There are no agricultural wells; the produce is commonly fine.

In the khureef, the finest sort of rice, and in the rubbee, wheat and barley are abundantly reared. One-sixth of the area produces *zubtee*, and one-eighth sugar-cane. About half the area grows both a khureef and rubbee crop in the same year (*dofuslee*). The soil is a rich clay; the proprietors are generally Rajpoots; the population very thick and thriving; the towns of Soojanpore and Pathan Kote form convenient markets.

The rate of the former jumma was Rs. 3-6-8; of the present Rs. 2-3-2. The reduction amounts to Rs. 8,826, or 37 per cent., of which Rs. 5,297 goes to eighteen villages which formerly paid no separate canal tax, or 38 per cent. The remaining villages have had a reduction of Rs. 28 per cent. nominally, but really only 10 per cent., as the jumma of Rajpuroora was conjectural and provisional, and never realized. The remarks regarding the canal villages of the first chuk apply to those of this.

This chuk contains 14 jagheer muhals, whose area is 5,281 acres, of which two-thirds are assessed cultivation. They mostly belong to the jagheer of Sirdar Lehna Singh, who collects the revenue in kind, according to the agreement of the zemindars. The proposed revenue rate falls Rs. 1-12-4. The former revenue was nominal.

CHUK III.—BADSHAHEEWALA.

Contains 18 khalsa villages, comprising an area of 7,109 acres, of which two-thirds are assessable cultivation. They belong to the Soojanpoor and Turgurh talooquas, and lie between the Ravee and the tract irrigated from the Huslee canal. The Badshahee canal enters the Chuk at Busroop Pindowree, and joins the Jenah or Gug stream at Nurout. This canal is kept in order at the expense of the people themselves. The supply of the water at the head is not large, but the Badshahee receives the drainage from the Huslee canal, and is thus kept full. This supply is in some degree precarious,

owing to its being the interest of the Canal Officers to allow as little water as possible to escape. The irrigation of the villages lying to the south of the Gug, which was derived from that stream, and also from the Khal or right branch of the Chukkee, has been greatly injured by the works of the Baree Doab canal. The water of the Gug is stopped by the bund at Mullikpore, and the water of the Khal by the bund at Goolpore. It is difficult exactly to estimate the extent of damage, for irrigation is not entirely precluded. At the beginning of the rains water is plentiful, and the fine kind of rice (basmutteree), which is sown in *Har*, and cut in *Khatig*, is still reared. But what is locally called the Buthur crop, or that which is sown in *Phagun* and cut in *Bhadon*, and when cut is already succeeded by a dofuslee crop of wheat, barley or gram, cannot be grown, owing to the water not then being at hand. It is roughly said that the bunds have lessened the produce by one-fourth. At the time of the field survey the bunds had not been made, and the irrigation from the Jenah and Khal was as secure as from the Badshahee. Hence the adoption of an equal rate for both. The assessment will, however, be found to fall at much heavier rate upon the villages irrigated from the Badshahee, owing to the injury which the others have suffered. The khureef produce of the whole chuk is either rice, moonge, or basmuttee ; sugar-cane (called saeera) is largely grown, and nearly all the moonjee land is sown with wheat, or barley, or gram, in the rubbee. One-ninth of the area was cropped with zubtee produce at the time of survey. Amongst the proprietors the Brahmins are numerous, and the remainder are not of the industrious tribe. The agricultural resources are large, and the population dense. The rate of the former assessment was Rs. 3-9-3 per acre. The proposed jumma falls Rs. 2-9-0. The reduction amounts to Rs. 5,539, equal to 29 per cent., of which 21 per cent. falls to the share of villages irrigated from Badshahee canal, the rate falling Rs. 3-1-2, and 39 per cent. to the villages irrigated from the Khal and Jenah, the rate falling Rs. 2-0-2. The rate per plough is 19 rupees. It is higher than the neighbouring chuks, as might be expected from the advantages of irrigation.

The chuk contains 22 jagheer villages, comprising an area of 6,019. One-tenth only is uncultivated. Seven villages held by Didar Singh Viglia, and five by Jussa Singh, Nowshehra Nunglia, the remainder by other individuals. The proprietors are Brahmins and Rajpoots—a troublesome lot. The soil and produce resemble those of the khalsa villages. Eleven enjoy irrigation from the Badshahee canal. On these the proposed jumma falls Rs. 3-0-8 ; on the remaining 11, which are irrigated from the Jenah and Khal, the rate is Rs. 1-11-6. The total jagheer jumma is Rs. 12,108 ; the average on the whole jagheer area, Rs. 2-4-2.

CHUK IV.—KHALWALA.

Contains 14 khalsa muhals, comprising an area of 5,577 acres, four-fifths of which are assessable cultivation. The right branch of the Chukkee, known as the Khal, flows through the chuk from Goolpore towards the Rayee, having the larger half of the area on its right bank, which is low enough to render the water of the Khal available for irrigation. At the time of the field survey one-eighth of the whole cultivation was irrigated. But owing to the construction of the masonry bund at Mullikpoor the supply of water has been largely reduced, and very defective until the rains. From this cause the produce has deteriorated. The rice crop and consequently the dofuslee yield are now precarious. The soil on the right bank is light and sandy, owing to the neighbourhood of the stream. No wells are used. Sugar-cane is not grown in large quantities. The cotton crop is good, and melons are reared for sale in the neighbouring bazaar of Adeenanuggur.

The low level of the land keeps it damp, and very little rain suffices for the rubbee crop. On the left bank of the Khal the land is high and dry Bhangur. The villages belong generally to the Purmanund talooqua, and were formerly in jagheer to Sirdar Lehna Singh, Mujeethhea. Purmanund was noted for turbulence, but has behaved well since annexation. The proprietors are Rajpoots, and were formerly in service.

The rate of the former jumma was Rs. 1-11-10 ; the proposed falls Rs. 1-11-0. The reduction amounts to Rs. 919, or 13 per cent. The average assessment per plough is Rs. 14.

In this chuk are five jagheer muhals, upon an area of 1,392 acres, five-sixths of which are cultivated. They belong to the Mujeethhea and Viglia jagheers. The rate falls Rs. 1-7-1.

CHUK V.—DHYA.

Contains 23 khalsa muhals, comprising an area of 13,263 acres, of which three-fifths only are assessable cultivation. Two-thirds of the surface consist of the high ridge overlooking the junction of the left branch of the Chukkee with the Beas, which is supposed to be a continuation of the Dhangoo range. The ridge slopes rapidly down towards the Huslee canal, and is deeply cut up by drainage lines. The soil is bad, especially on the top of the ridge. The bet land is good and produces sugar-cane, of which the zubtee rate was formerly 12 rupees per ghumao ; good crops of safflower are raised in the ravines. There is little or no artificial irrigation in this chuk. The population is thin, the proprietors generally Rajpoots, and the cultivation, except in the bet, indifferent.

The rate of the summary jumma was Rs. 1-8-8. The proposed falls Rs. 1-5-7. The reduction amounts to Rs. 1,574, or 12 per cent. The average assessment of a plough is Rs. 13.

There are 17 jagheer muhals, whose area covers 4,517 acres, of which four-fifths are cultivated. They are held by miscellaneous jagheerdars. The proposed jumma falls Rs. 1-6-0 per acre, or Rs. 14 per plough. Ghurowta and Mirthul are the nearest markets, but Adeenanuggur is not far off.

CHUK VI.—CHUKKEE BHET.

Contains 10 khalsa muhals, comprising an area of 3,684 acres, of which two-thirds are cultivated. The tract lies between the high ridge and the junction of the Chukkee with the Beas. The soil is nearly all Bêt, and about one-fifth is kept moist by the stream. Rice, mot and mukkee are grown in the khureef, and wheat and barley in the rubbee. The upper villages had suffered from the destruction of a water-course from the Chukkee, which I have had repaired, but at my private cost, on account of the intention of the Canal Officers to turn the Chukkee into the Beas, which renders the advantage precarious. The proprietors are (Naroo) Mahomedan Rajpoots. There is no irrigation from wells, but the water is near the surface. The condition of the villages was generally distressed, owing to poverty and the destruction of the water-course.

The rate of the former jumma fell Rs. 2-3-2. The proposed rate is Rs. 1-11-3. The reduction amounts to Rs. 1,026, or 21 per cent. The average assessment per plough is Rs. 11.

There are only two jagheer muhals on an area of 196 acres. Their rate is Rs. 1-3-0, and Rs. 11 per plough.

CHUK VII.—DHYA CH'HUMB.

Contains 17 khalsa muhals, comprising an area of 20,205 acres, of which little more than half is under cultivation. The villages are built upon the high ridge, and the whole tract consists of three sorts of land, viz.:—

I. *Dhya*, which is the high ridge, unirrigated; it produces poor khureef crops of mash and mot and little or no sugar-cane, but the rubbee crop is good whenever even a little rain falls, for the soil is deep and good.

II. The *Dundah*, the strip lying between the ridge and the Ch'humb. This is a good deal cut up by the drainage from the ridge, but is otherwise similar to bêt and of inferior quality, and on the side nearest the Ch'humb produces sugar-cane.

III. The *Ch'humb*, which produces little rubbee, but splendid crops of rice and bans-matee. The cultivation, however, is laborious. The land is prepared for four or five months before sowing, and is seldom sown two years running. From the returns it appears that about one-fourth was fallow at the time of survey, owing to the construction of the bunds at Mullikpoor and Goolpoor. The waters of the Jenah and Chukkee, which formerly ran into the Beas, now swell the Beas, which overflows the Ch'humb at the beginning of the rains and swamps the young rice.

Most of the villages comprise within their area all three descriptions of land. The proprietors are generally Rajpoots, and many were formerly in service. The Ch'humb itself was originally preserved as a Shikargah by Maharaja Shere Singh, but on his death became a Government muhal. At the time of the demarcation of boundaries it was divided amongst the surrounding villages which furnished the cultivation.

The rate of the summary jumma was Rs. 1-9-6. The proposed rate is Rs. 1-4-7. The reduction amounts to Rs. 3,656, or 20 per cent. The average assessment is now Rs. 17 per plough. There are four jagheer muhals, comprising 1,613 acres of bhangur land, of which nine-tenths are under cultivation. The proposed rate is Rs. 1-3-4, and Rs. 17 per plough.

CHUK VIII.

Contains 31 muhals, upon an area of 12,206 acres, of which three-fourths are assessable cultivation. The surface comprehends both Ch'humb and dry Bêt land, the tract lying between the Ch'humb and gently rising land which runs down to the Beas. The Ch'humb land is about not more than one-tenth of the cultivation. The remainder is a light unirrigated soil, producing mukkee and cotton in the khureef, and good crops of wheat and barley in the rubbee. Little sugar-cane is reared, but the cotton covers a large area. The disadvantages of the chuk are the liability of its Ch'humb land to be flooded from the overflow of the Beas, and the absence of irrigation. The proprietors are Goojurs and Lubanas. The rate of the summary jumma was Rs. 1-13-7. The proposed assessment falls Rs. 1-7-2. The reduction amounts to Rs. 3,208, or 20 per cent. The Goojur villages get 30, the Lubanas 18, and the other villages 14 per cent. reduction. The Goojurs are idle. The Lubanas trade as well as cultivate. The assessment falls Rs. 12 per plough. There are five jagheer muhals, comprising 1,715 acres, of which two-thirds are cultivated. On these the rate of proposed assessment is Rs. 1-6-1 per acre, or Rs. 16 per plough.

CHUK IX.

Contains 26 khalsa muhals, comprising an area of 11,637 acres, of which two-thirds are assessable cultivation. The tract is a long strip, extending from the point at Pukhowal where the overflow of the Beas into the Ch'humb is most frequent, to Bagureean, where the water of the Ch'humb escapes through an artificial channel, repaired by Maharaja Shere Singh, into the river. About one-seventh of the cultivation is kept moist by floods from the Beas, but the soil is liable to change. It is a chance whether the river throws up a fertile mud or barren sand. The remainder of the land is a light Bêt soil. The product of the khureef is chiefly rice; of the rubbee, wheat and barley. There is very little sugar-cane, but cotton is extensively raised, as well as melons and tobacco.

The former jumma fell Rs. 1-9-5 per acre of cultivation. The proposed rate is Rs. 1-6-9. The reduction amounts to Rs. 1,182, or 10 per cent. The rate per plough is Rs. 12.

There are four Jagheer muhals, whose joint area equals 1,291 acres, of which five-sixths are cultivated. The proposed assessment falls Rs. 1-8-5 on the cultivation, or 12 Rs. per plough.

CHUK X.—DHYA TIBBAH.

Contains 11 khalsa muhals, covering 4,873 acres, of which four-fifths are assessable cultivation. This group of villages occupies the land between the high ridge of the Ch'hum and a sandy ridge which rises on the north-west. The soil is light and sandy, and wholly without irrigation, except from a few ponds, owing to the depth of water. The staples are mot and mukkee in the khureef, and wheat and barley in the rubbee.

The proprietors are mostly Rajpoots, and there is a colony of Harnees, who were formerly professional thieves.

The former rate was Rs. 2-9-3—excessively high for land so bad.

The present is Rs. 1-14-7. The reduction amounts to Rs. 2,343, or 25 per cent. The rate per plough is still Rs. 16.

There are two jagheer muhals, comprising 470 acres. Their soil is very sandy. The average rate now is Rs. 1-4-7, or Rs. 10 per plough.

CHUK XI.—DOSAHEE.

Contains 15 khalsa muhals, upon 10,789 acres, four-fifths of which are cultivated. The tract forms the slope of the high ridge of the Beas towards the lands irrigated from the Huslee canal. There are no wells for irrigation. Sugar-cane is watered from ponds. The soil is light and sandy. The khurce products are mot, mash and mukkee; the rubbee, wheat and barley. The proprietors are geneally Hindoo Juts.

The former rate was Rs. 2-4-5—evidently high for so dry a tract; it has been decreased to Rs. 1-12-5, the Revenue losing Rs. 4,578, or 23 per cent. But the jumma still falls Rs. 21 per plough, owing to the thinness of the population. There are four jagheer muhals, comprising 1,355 acres; on these the rate falls Rs. 1-10-0.

CHUK XII.—TIBBAH.

Contains 23 khalsa muhals, covering 10,039 acres. About four-fifths are assessable cultivation. There is no irrigation from wells, but sugar-cane is watered from ponds. The soil is generally very sandy. Mot, mukkee and mash are the khurce staples, and wheat and barley, those of the rubbee. The proprietors are mostly Hindoo Juts.

The former rate was Rs. 1-12-11; the proposed, Rs. 1-10-0; the reduction Rs. 1,523, or 10 per cent. The rate per plough is Rs. 17.

There are nine jagheer muhals, three of which are held by Sirdar Lehna Singh. The rate falls Rs. 1-7-7, or Rs. 17 per plough.

CHUK XIII.—CHITTA ROHEE.

Contains 22 khalsa muhals, comprising 8,284 acres. Nearly one-half of this area is uncultivated. The Kirrun or Sukkee stream, taking its rise in the swamps about Buhrampore, flows through this Chuk. The bed is very deep, and the water has to be raised up to the level of the banks before it can be used for irrigation. On both sides of the stream the soil is impregnated with saltpetre, and even when culturable the fields are often quite white with salt. The tract is, however, well peopled, and the agricultural stock above the average. The khureef crops are mot and mukkee; the rubbee, wheat and barley. One-tenth of the area produces sugar-cane, the Sikh rate on which was Rs. 12, showing the description to be middling. The proprietors are Rajpoots and Juts.

The former rate was Rs. 2-6-1; the proposed, Rs. 2-0-2. The amount of reduction is Rs. 1,642, or 16 per cent.

The new jumma falls Rs. 12 per plough. There are three jagheer muhals, one held by Rajah Tej Singh. The area is 1,216 acres. The proposed rate falls Rs. 1-13-9, or Rs. 14 per plough.

CHUK XIV.—CHITTA ROHEE BUHRAMPORE.

Contains 39 khalsa muhals, comprising 13,512 acres, of which one-third is uncultivated. This chuk is similar in soil, produce and irrigation to No. XIII., but lies nearer the jheels, out of which the Kirrun takes its rise. Its soil is strongly impregnated with saltpetre. Most of the villages in this tract were resumed at the time of annexation from the Sindanwala family. The proprietors are Juts and Rajpoots.

The summary rate was Rs. 2-0-5; the proposed, Rs. 1-11-9. The reduction amounts to Rs. 2,747, or 14 per cent., and the rate per plough is Rs. 12.

There are 12 jagheer muhals, containing an area of 3,234 acres; on these the proposed assessment falls Rs. 1-11-6, or Rs. 14 per plough.

CHUK XV.—BET RAVEE.

Contains 44 khalsa muhals, and 9,566 acres, of which nearly one-fourth is uncultivated. There is no irrigation from wells, but water is close to the surface, and about one-half the cultivation is kept moist by the overflow of the river. The khurceef produce consists of rice and shamak ; the rubbee, of wheat and barley. Sugar-cane is easily grown ; the Sikhs used to rate it at Rs. 10 per ghumao. The river is very capricious—is just as likely to throw up sand as mud, and often overflows to the destruction of the sugar-cane. The proprietors are Juts, Rajpoots, and Goojurs, an idle lot.

The summary jumma fell Rs. 2-1-1 on cultivation. The proposed rate is Rs. 1-10-0. The reduction amounts to Rs. 8,330, or 21 per cent.

The rate per plough is Rs. 14.

There are 31 jagheer muhals, eight of which are held by the Sodees of Jhubkura, six by Raja Tej Singh, one by Rajah Deena Nath, the rest by small Jagheerdars. The area is 6,443 acres, and is highly cultivated.

The rate falls Rs. 1-10-3, or Rs. 13 per plough.

CHUK XVI.—MYRAH SYLABA.

Contains 23 khalsa muhals, and an area of 8,087 acres, of which five-sixths are cultivated. There is no irrigation from wells, nor is that from the Kirrun stream of any extent. The khureef produces shamak and kodoon ; the rubbee, which is very fine, barley and wheat. The soil is light, but owing to the water being near the surface, requires little rain. One-twelfth of the area is cropped with sugar-cane. The tract is well peopled, but most of the upper villages are held by Mahomedan Rajpoots. There is a good bazaar at Moraira.

The summary rate was Rs. 2-0-7. The proposed is Rs. 1-12-2. The reduction amounts to Rs. 1,831, or 14 per cent. The rate upon ploughs is Rs. 13.

There are 16 jagheer muhals, comprising an area of 6,851, nearly the whole of which is cultivated ; half the area (nine muhals) is held by the Sodees of Jhubkura, whose jagheer had been summarily assessed, the average being Rs. 2-7-4. The proposed average rate is Rs. 2-0-6 upon the whole jagheer area. This is considerably above the khalsa rate. I attribute the excess to the superior cultivation of the jagheer villages, whose proprietors are either Juts or Hindoo Rajpoots. The rate per plough is Rs. 17. The Sodees have *Kunkool* papers for several years.

CHUK XVII.—NUHREE.

Contains 61 muhals, covering an area of 30,443 acres, of which four-fifths are assessable cultivation. The tract extends from Bugeeal, where the Huslee canal enters the high or Bhangur land, to the boundary of the pergannah. The soil varies with the level of the country. It is poor and dry upon the high ridge with which it commences, but sinks into rich rice land about Adeenanugur. At Goordaspoor, it rises into a sand-bank. At Parch there is a deep drainage line, which crosses the canal. The whole surface undulates, and the lower the level the greater the facility for irrigation from the canal. There is no irrigation from wells, but about one-fifth of the cultivation is watered from the Huslee Canal. The villages in this tract have never been exempt from the canal tax. The land irrigated from the canal generally produces a crop of rice and one of wheat or barley in the same year, but the soil requires a great deal of manure and working. The rubbee crop is generally very fine, and as the boundary approaches the Buttala Pergannah the sugar-cane is of the finer sort. As long as the canal is kept full the crop is certain. The land irrigated from the canal has been rated at twice or half as much again as dry land, according to its situation in the Bhangur or Bêt. The canal tax at Rs. 2-6-0 per acre is extra. The analogous case of land irrigated from wells furnishes the reason of this apparent anomaly. The expense of working a well cannot be less per acre irrigated than the canal rate, yet well land is invariably assessed greatly in excess of unirrigated.

Owing to the industry of the cultivators in this chuk and to the improvement of the soil by manure, the rubbee yield is said to be superior to that following the rice crop in talooqua Soojanpoor. The Banghur soil, too, though needing greater labour and expense, is superior to the Bêt, and in particular produces finer sugar-cane. In comparing the two tracts, it will be observed that the higher average rate is due to the extent of irrigation in Soojanpoor. The average irrigated rate of the two tracts is about equal, but the detailed rates upon Bhangur and Bêt lands are higher in Soojanpoor (Chuk No. II), owing to its vicinity to the canal head. In the present chuk most of the irrigated land is Banghur ; in Soojanpoor, it is Bêt ; hence the average equality of rate.

The rate of the summary assessment was Rs. 1-15-0 ; the proposed is Rs. 1-10-8. The reduction amounts to Rs. 5,638, or 12 per cent. The rate upon ploughs is Rs. 16.

There are 29 jagheer muhals, comprising an area of 7,571 acres, of which four-fifths are cultivated. Four muhals are held by Sirdar Lehna Singh, the remainder by smaller Jagheerdars.

The average rate of the proposed assessment falls Rs. 1-7-11, or Rs. 14 per plough.

REPORT OF PURGUNNAH BUTTALA.

Situation. The Tehseel of Buttala was a continuation of the Doab between Adeenanugur and the Umritsur District.

2. *Demarcation of boundaries of villages.*—The village boundaries were marked off in A. D. 1849-50 by Mr. E. Blyth and Rai Shah Koombree Das (deceased). There were 184 disputes, of which Mr. Blyth decided 66, and Shah Koombree Das 118.

3. *The field survey.*—The field measurements were made the following year under the superintendence of Mr. Blyth and Tehseeldar Agha Kulbabed, partly by Aminees and partly by Putwarees.

4. *Physical features.*—The tehsil consisted of a large Bhangur plain with a strip of Bêt or alluvial land on the banks of the Ravee and Beas. The ridge overlooking the Beas is high, unirrigated and broad. It is drained by the nulla which runs down the Doab to Puttec. A sand ridge rises between this and the drainage line, running past Buttala and Turuntarun, and terminating at Kussoor. The Huslee canal irrigates some of the best land of the pergannah. On its right bank is a considerable ridge, partially crowned by sand, which is drained by the Kirrun Nulla. There is a belt of brackish unculturable land between that stream and the Ravee, which is fringed by a border of fine cultivation. The whole tehsil was divided into 20 chucks, whose detailed description is appended.

5. *Proprietary tribes.*—Most of the seventy-three Gotes or clans of Juts enumerated in the district are found in this Tehsil. The rural population is almost wholly Jut, but many are Mahomedans—perhaps a quarter of the whole. The Reears, a fine laborious tribe, give their name to the talooqua of Reearke; and the Ghoomuns, Kuhlous and Rundawas are strong. Otherwise, the clans are much scattered. Juts also occupy the bank of the Ravee; the Goojurs are in a minority, but they preponderate on the Beas.

6. *Towns, roads and markets.*—Kulanour, on the high bank of the Ravee, of the Mahomedan epoch, Dehra Baba Nanuk, the head-quarters of the Bedee priesthood, and Buttala itself, are the chief towns; Futtehgurh Dadeean, Kot Suntokh Raie, Dhurm Kot, Rundawa Shahpoor, and Kotlee Soorut Mulhee, have bazars.

7. *Irrigation and agricultural resources.*—Two-thirds of the cultivation were irrigated at the time of survey, and one-third of the whole water was derived from wells, the remainder from the Huslee canal. The soil of the high ridge is free from sand, retentive of moisture, and grows sugar-cane without irrigation. In the drainage and on the slopes of the sand ridge wells are frequent, and the Sohul ridge is also partially irrigated from wells. The census gave 11 ploughs to every 100 acres. The zemindars are a most hard-working, thrifty and deserving class. The produce consists of mash and mot in the khureef, and wheat and barley in the rubbeo harvest. The sugar-cane is of the finest sort, and paid Rs. 19 per acre to the Sikhs, and close to Buttala as much as Rs. 24. Two kunals of sugar-cane and four of cotton are deemed the fair extent due from each plough. Near the banks of the canal rice is grown. The soil is reckoned, whenever free from sand, superior to that of the Jullundhur Doab, but the irrigation, even with the advantage of the canal, is perhaps below the average of that tract. Distinguished from Pergannah Adeenanugur, this Tehsil was sugar-growing rather than rice-producing, Chahee rather than Baraneo, Bhangur rather than Bêt, with plebeian rather than high-caste cultivators, with a stronger soil, but less certainty of rain.

8. *Assessment.*—The revenue stood as follows in Sumbut 1907 :—

Mehals.	Revenue.	Assessed Jagheer Revenue.
	Rs.	
Jagheer 332	...	not assessed.
Khalsa 312	309,395	
Shared 37	18,867	Rs. 18,231
Total ... 681	328,262	18,231

The following changes occurred in Sumbut 1908 :—

Resumptions.	Government Revenue.	Assessed Jagheer Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.
10 Jagheer Mehals ... 5 become shared, ...	6,085 1,066	... 1,534
15	7,151	1,534

So that the whole assessed revenue in Sumbut 1908 stood as follows :—

Mehals.	Assessed Government Revenue.	Assessed Jagheer Revenue.	Total Assessted Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khalsa ... 322	3,15,480	...	3,15,480
Shared ... 42	19,933	19,765	39,698
364	3,35,413	19,765	3,55,178

By the revised assessment of Sumbut 1909 the total assessed revenue was reduced to Rs. 3,08,714, being a decrease of 14 per cent. It is due to the fall in prices since the summary assessment was made, as well as to the expediency of lightening a burden which will be at once admitted to have been heavy.

8½. *Average rates.*—The revenue rates for each chuk, khalsa and jagheer, are given in the Appendix. The average rate of cultivation was reduced from Rs. 2-8-8 to Rs. 1-14-8. This refers to the jumma of Sumbut 1,908, Rs. 3,55,178, and its revised equivalent.

9. Up to the time of closing my statements, an increase, according to the following detail, was obtained :—

	Rs.
18 Jagheer mehals resumed	8,775
6 Khasla mehals transferred	2,322
Resumed maafees	4,220
Total increase ...	15,317

This addition reduced the loss to 10 per cent.

10. *Jagheer muhals.*—No less than 299 muhals remained jagheer. They have been assessed at Rs. 1,88,368, bordering upon two lakhs, a third of the whole revenue. The average rate on cultivation falls Rs. 2-0-2; on malgoozaree, Rs. 1-12-6.

The following was the distribution :—

	Rs.
Babeh Meean Singh 8 mehals	3,880
Rai Kishen Chund 11 do.	10,461
Muhant Bhugwan Dass of Dera Talee 14 do.	7,124
Darogah Ameer Buksh 7 do.	4,510
Sirdar Lehna Singh 19 do.	17,112
Sirdar Shumshere Singh 6 do.	4,894
Sirdar Jymal Singh and Jowahir Singh 9 do.	6,106
Raja Deenanath 25 do.	23,911
Raja Teja Singh 14 do.	6,646
Total 113 do.	84,644
Miscellaneous 186 do.	1,03,724
Total 299 do.	1,88,368

Since then, however, very considerable lapses and resumptions have taken place, of which I am not officially informed.

11. The mode of estimating the jumma was the same as in Pergunnah Adeenanugur. From the Jagheerdars, appraisements of crops for several years, the average out-turn of five or six villages in each chuk was obtained. A fourth of all grain, valued in money at the average market rate for the past ten years, was taken as the Government share, and the value of the standing zuptee crop at the existing rates added, made up the Government jumma. From the aggregate jumma of five or six muhals thus completed, average soil rates were struck out in proportion to their degrees of fertility as graduated by experienced zemindars. There were two circumstances which ran up these jummars rather high. Prices for the preceding ten years happened to have been very high, and I made a mistake in not arbitrarily reducing the Sikh zuptee rates. I have no classes of villages. The plan of classes bears hard upon good villages, and perhaps capital is taxed. The plan of average rates, again, is favorable to industry; but idle, extravagant and pauper communities will not, or cannot, pay a fair

revenue ; and, in the absence of a class of farmers which has not yet arisen, and owing to the prejudice which exists in maintaining the peasant proprietors found in occupancy, the Government is not in a position to demand what the land would yield under average cultivation. In this pargunnah (which was the first I settled) my error has been to over-tax poverty rather than capital.

12. Registers of the inam and taloqdaree allowances have been submitted for this pargunnah.

13. *Farms.*—No muhals have been farmed.

14. *Rates of apportionment.*—The several methods of apportionment adopted in this tehsil are shown below:—

By an average rate.	By irrigated and un-irrigated rates.	By soil rates.	According to shares.
350 villages.	221	57	59

The zemindars are allowed to agree upon their own rates. But it must be borne in mind that they must be, from disunion and strife, very accessible to the influence of the Mohurrir, who is always in favor of the easiest arithmetical process. Hence the popularity, I believe, of an average rate. Hereafter, if loud complaints (I do not mean isolated captiousness) rise up against the rates, the point to be determined will be, whether by an equal division of the several soils, dry or watered, of the villages, amongst the co-parceners, an average rate be fair or not? The varieties of soil are not so numerous or frequent as in Adeenanugur, and the people are more democratic and stickle less for hereditary right.

15. *Rates paid by cultivators in money and kind.*—It will be seen by the subjoined table of rates that the cultivators have generally agreed to pay money rates:—

Half the produce.	Two-fifths.	One-third.	One-fourth.	Cash.
1	53	5	1	627 villages.

Tenants at will cultivate according to an annual agreement.

16. The apportionment and record of rights were made under the superintendence of Extra Assistant Gopal Sahaie. He did not conceal that the work was strange to him, but he chose experienced and clever agents, and made them work hard. Perhaps his own ignorance made him bow down too reverently to precedents derived from the provinces and to the traditions of the scribes.

17. The tenures have been classified as follows:—

Zemindarce.	Putteedaree.	Bhyachara.
48	343	296

18. In this Tehsil, 1,505 hukent suits were decided; of these, Tehseeldar Dhoom Singh (deceased) settled 822; Extra Assistant Gopal Sahie, 318; myself, 182. The remainder by Mr. Blyth and Rai Shah Koombree Das (deceased). In appeals made to me, I upheld 75 and reversed 24 decrees. The Commissioner upheld 44 and upset 16 of my orders.

19. Concerning the petty rent-free tenures, recommendations have been made as follows:—

In perpetuity	...	309
For life	...	4,163
Resumed	...	521
In jagheer villages uninvestigated	...	676
	Total	... 5,669

Expenditure.—The following is a statement of expenses showing the percentage on revised jumma and on area:—

Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage.	
		On jumma.	On area.
Rs.	Rs.		
5,14,125	80,443	16	21

R. H. DAVIES,
Settlement Officer, Baree Doab.

PURGUNNAH BUTTALA.

Note.—The larger half of the pergannah north of the Huslee Canal was measured under the superintendence of Agha Kulpabed, Extra Assistant, and was divided into eight chuks.

CHUK I.—SYLABA.

Contains 16 khalsa mehals, situated upon the Ravee, and covering 8,087 acres, of which only about one-half is assessable cultivation; about one-third of the soil was moist at the time of survey, and one-fifth irrigated from wells. The soil is light, but fertile, and produces, in the khurreef, joar, mot and mash; in the rubbee, wheat and barley; one-sixth of the area is cropped with zubtee produce, and one-eighth (a very large proportion) with sugar-cane. Water is never more than 10 cubits from the surface, and wells do not cost more than Rs. 150. The tract is very well peopled. Its drawback is the constant danger of overflow by the river and the destruction of crops and change of soil thus effected. The zemindars are Hindoo Juts of the Bajwa, Sundhoo, Murhee and Kokkur tribes. They are very industrious. The town of Dehra Baba Nanuk is in this chuk.

The rate of the summary assessment was Rs. 3-4-9, but since it was fixed a considerable extent of area has been cut away by the river. Owing to a succession of dry seasons, too, the Sikhs had run up the jumma of this tract, which is never so well off as when there is little rain, and consequently high prices. The proposed rates fall Rs. 2-4-10. The reductions amount to Rs. 3,866, or 30 per cent., and fall Rs. 12 per plough. The plough rate would indicate that the assessment is low, but the number of ploughs is excessive—too many for the area.

The jagheer mehals number 22, out of which 11 are held by Rajah Tej Singh. The total area of all is 6,156 acres, of which three-fifths are cultivated. The proposed rate falls Rs. 2-11-3, or Rs. 12 per plough. The jagheer mehals have more irrigation than the khalsa.

CHUK II.

Contains 28 khalsa mehals, lying between the moist lands of the Ravee and the Kirrun stream. Their total area is 14,832 acres, of which two-fifths are cultivated; about one-eighth of the cultivation is moist and one-half irrigated. The produce, soil, &c., are similar to those of Chuk I. The soil is not naturally so fertile, but the crops are safe from the incursions of the river. The zemindars are Juts of the Gooraya and Rundhawa tribes, and are good cultivators. The sugar-cane of this tract was rated at Rs. 12 per acre by the Sikhs. It occupies one-tenth of the cultivation. The markets of Dhera and Kulanour are close at hand.

The rate of the summary assessment was Rs. 3-6-6. The proposed is Rs. 2-11-3. The reduction amounts to Rs. 4,305, or 20 per cent. The assessment falls Rs. 14 per plough.

There are 40 jagheer mehals, covering an area of 18,194 acres, not more than half of which is cultivated owing to the extent of kultur or saline land. Nine mehals are held by Raja Deenanath, 4 by the Sindanwala Sirdar, and the remainder by minor jagheerdars. The revenue alienated amounts to Rs. 22,045. The average rate is Rs. 2-11-0, and upon ploughs Rs. 14.

CHUK III.—KULANOUR.

Contains 14 khalsa mehals, covering 17,144 acres, of which not more than three-fifths are cultivated. About a quarter of the area lies on the right bank of the Kirrun stream, on both sides of which there is a great extent of unculturable saline land. The soil of the higher land is extremely sandy. One-third of the cultivated area is irrigated from wells, and there is also some irrigation from the Kirrun in the low land. The crops are mot, mash and till in the khurreef; and wheat and barley in the rubbee. The zubtee is average.

The Sikh sugar-cane rate was Rs. 12 per acre. The zemindars are Juts, of the Gooraya and Randawa tribes, and Raeens. The large town of Kulanour is the market.

The rate of the summary assessment was Rs. 2-10-10. The proposed rate is Rs. 2-1-11. The reduction amounts to Rs. 3,918, or 21 per cent. The rate on ploughs is Rs. 14.

There are seven jagheer mehals, three of which, including the large township of Kulanour, are held by Raja Deena Nath. The area is 9,880 acres, but not half is cultivated. The proposed rate is Rs. 2-3-11, or Rs. 16 per plough.

CHUK IV.—CH'HUMB.

Contains six mehals, comprising 4,870 acres, of which three-fourths are cultivated. The greater part of the area lies on the left bank of the Kirrun, which is high. There is a large Ch'humb, known as the Dér Ch'humb. It produces in dry years coarse rice and wheat. The remainder of the soil is of the average quality of Bhangur land, rather sandy than otherwise. It produces mot, mash, and mukkee in the khurreef, and wheat and barley in the rubbee. The sugar-cane is of a good stock, but not largely grown.

The rate of the summary assessment was Rs. 2-0-5. The proposed rate is Rs. 1-13-11.

The reduction amounts to Rs. 532, or 9 per cent. The rate upon ploughs is only Rs. 11.

There are three jagheer mehals, two of which are held by Raja Deena Nath. Their area is 1,532 acres, three-fifths of which are cultivated. The rate of proposed assessment is Rs. 2-0-8, or Rs. 16 per plough. It is higher than the khalsa, owing to the greater extent of irrigation from wells.

CHUK V.—BHIANGUR.

Contains 60 mehals, covering an area of 40,272 acres, of which two-fifths are cultivated. The tract forms a broad ridge, which is drained by the Kirrun stream on one side and the Huslee on the other. The bulk of the soil is myruh, with an inclination to sand towards the north, and patched with saltpetre owing to a kunkur sub-soil towards the south. Irrigation from wells is general. Water lies at an average depth of 16 cubits. The well lands are manured. Three-fifths of the cultivation are irrigated. The khureef crops are mot, mash, and mukkee; the rubbee, wheat and barley. The sugar-cane is good; the Sikh rate was Rs. 19 per acre. The proprietors are generally Hindoo Juts, of the Randawa, Bhudee Chah, Sumrai, and Man tribes, the two first predominating. The summary rate was Rs. 2-5-6. The proposed rate is Rs. 2-2-3. The reduction amounts to Rs. 5,323, or 9 per cent. The rate per plough falls Rs. 16. There are 37 jagheer mehals, 12 of which are held by Sirdar Lehna Singh. The area is 16,222 acres, of which two-sevenths only are barren. These villages, generally speaking, lie to the north of the chuk. The proposed rate is Rs. 2-1-2, or Rs. 18 per plough.

CHUK VI.—TIBBUHWALA.

Contains 16 khalsa mehals, comprising 6,166 acres, of which four-fifths are cultivated, and of the cultivation a quarter is irrigated from wells. The tract is an extension of the ridge above mentioned (Chuk V.) The soil is decidedly sandy, but without any intermixture of saltpetre. A well irrigates 17 acres. Water is 24 cubits below the surface. The khureef crops are mot, mash and mukkee; the rubbee, wheat and barley. The sugar-cane is good, and used to pay Rs. 19 per acre. The zemindars are industrious Hindoo Juts, of the Gooraya and Kahloun tribes. The villages belonged to the Kulanour and Bhagowal talooquas. The summary jumma has been upheld. The rate was Rs. 1-11-6. The proposed is Rs. 1-11-2. The reduction is Rs. 81, or 1 per cent. The jumma falls Rs. 14 per plough. There are nine jagheer mehals, upon an area of 6,572 acres, of which five-sixths are cultivated. The rate falls Rs. 1-11-3 per acre, and Rs. 16 per plough.

CHUK VII.—NUHREE.

Contains 22 khalsa mehals, covering an area of 15,009 acres, two-thirds of which are cultivated. The Huslee Canal irrigates about one-fifth of the cultivation; in addition, one-third is irrigated from wells, water being 24 cubits below the surface. The land watered from the canal is seldom, if at all, dofuslee, the soil being unsuited to rice. The usual khureef and rubbee crops are reared. The proportion of sugar-cane is above the average, an eleventh part of the cultivation. The Sikh rate was Rs. 19 per acre. The proprietors are Hindoo Juts, of the Kahloun, Sansee and Gill tribes, but there are three large Rangur villages. The soil is sandy towards the north, and mixed with saltpetre towards the south.

The summary rate was high, Rs. 2-13-6. It has been reduced to Rs. 2-4-0. The decrease is Rs. 6,255, or 22 per cent. The jumma still falls Rs. 19 per plough.

There are 19 jagheer mehals, whose area is 10,823 acres. Three-fifths are cultivated. The entire irrigation from the canal and wells is equal to 62 per cent. The rate falls Rs. 2-2-8, or Rs. 18 per plough.

CHUK VIII.—MURRUR.

Contains 10 khalsa mehals, and 6,880 acres, of which three-fifths are cultivated. These villages lie between the Huslee Canal, and are similar in soil, produce, and capabilities to the mehals of Chuk V. (Bhangur).

Sugar-cane of the best sort is grown, and the bazar of Buttala is only four miles distant. The zemindars are Juts, Sundhoo, and Bhepurai. Their numbers are too few for the area.

The summary rate was Rs. 2-4-11. It has been reduced to Rs 2-1-4. The decrease amounts to Rs. 1,293, or 14 per cent. The rate upon ploughs still falls Rs. 20.

There are two jagheer mehals, containing 813 acres, of which three-fourths are cultivated. The proposed rate falls Rs. 2-1-7, or Rs. 20 per plough.

Mr. Blyth's Report on Chuks south of the Huslee.

CHUK I.—SYLAB.

Contains nine khalsa mehals, and 2,553 acres, of which all but one-sixth are under cultivation. Previous to settlement, all excepting one were included in the single mehal of Kot Khan Mahomed. They are situated on the right bank of the Beas, which keeps nearly half the area constantly moist. The rest is capable of irrigation from kutcha wells, which can be made for Rs. 30 each, last about a year, and water nearly an acre. The khureef crop consists of shainak, kodion and mot, but is liable to destruction from the floods of the Kanhan Ch'umb and the Beas. The rubbee crop of wheat and barley is very fine. The villages are well cultivated and have good agricultural resources. The zemindars are all Goojurs.

The former rate fell Rs. 2-6-3 per acre. It has been reduced to Rs. 2-2-0. The decrease amounts to Rs. 474, or 11 per cent. The rate on ploughs falls Rs. 12.

There are two jagheer mehals, containing 1,164 acres, of which two-thirds are cultivated. The rate falls Rs. 1-14-3, or Rs. 16 per plough.

CHUK II.—BET AND BHANGUR.

Contains nine khalsa mehals, comprising 11,774 acres, of which three-fifths are assessable cultivation. About one-third of the area is bet, lying under the old bank of the Beas, and the remainder, bhangur, forming the crest of the ridge. Wells are found in the bet alone, at a depth of 17 cubits. The soil of the ridge is hard and dry ; of the bet, very sandy. The khureef crops are mot, mash, and shamak; of the rubbee, wheat and barley. Little sugar-cane and no rice grown. The proprietors are mostly Juts.

The summary rate was Rs. 1-15-1. It has been reduced to Rs. 1-11-0. The decrease amounts to Rs. 2,334, equal to 17 per cent. The plough rate is still Rs. 21.

There are nine jagheer mehals, covering an area of 3,767 acres, of which three-fourths are cultivated. The proposed rate falls Rs. 1-10-2, or Rs. 14 per plough.

CHUK III.—REARKEE.

Contains 30 mehals, and 20,105 acres, of which five-sixths are cultivated. The tract is a broad plain, between the high ridge and the puttee drainage nulla. The soil is remarkably deep and retentive of moisture. It is peculiarly suited to sugar-cane. The surface is rather flat, and the rain-water is kept upon the land by strong, high earthen ridges. The khureef crops are mot and mash; the rubbee, wheat and barley. The Sikh rate for sugar-cane was Rs. 16. The proprietors are noted for their laborious agricultural character. Most of them are of the Rear tribe of Hindoo Juts.

The summary rate was Rs. 2-2-6. It has been reduced to Rs. 1-14-11. The decrease amounts to Rs. 2,795, or 10 per cent. The plough rate is still Rs. 21.

The seven jagheer mehals cover 2,407 acres, of which five-sixths are cultivated. The proposed rate is Rs. 1-13-0, or Rs. 21 per plough.

CHUK IV.—ROHEEWALA.

Contains 25 mehals khalsa, and 20,772 acres, of which four-fifths are cultivated. One of the main drainage lines of the Doab, known as the Puttee Nulla, passes through this chuk, carrying off the water of the high ridge. The soil is a fruitful clay of a good depth. Water is found at a depth of 24 cubits, and the soil is so retentive of moisture that a well will irrigate as much as 25 acres. The crops are liable to occasional damage from the flood of water which is apt to pour down. The khureef crops are mot and mash; the rubbee, wheat and barley. Only one-fortieth of the area is cropped with sugar-cane; the proprietors are Hindoo Juts, of the Weriak and Sundhoo tribes.

The summary rate was Rs. 2-0-7; the present is Rs. 1-13-6. The decrease amounts to Rs. 3,079, or 11 per cent. The new junima falls Rs. 20 per plough.

There are 17 jagheer mehals, containing 8,444 acres, of which three-fourths are cultivated. The proposed rate is Rs. 1-8-1, or Rs. 21 per plough.

CHUK V.—TIBBUHWALA.

Contains 14 mehals, and 7,198 acres, of which only one-seventh is exempt from revenue. The tract forms a sand ridge dividing the main drainage lines of the Doab. One-fourth of the cultivated area is sandy soil, or tibbu, and the whole area may be said to be more or less sandy. Water is 25 cubits deep; but owing to the thirstiness of the soil a well irrigates only 15 acres on an average. About a four-tenth part of the whole is irrigated. The khureef crops are mot, mash and shama; the rubbee, wheat and barley. The zubtee area is less than usual, and the sugar-cane inferior; but the sandy soil, owing to its prevalence, is better cultivated here than elsewhere. The proprietors are Juts of the Bootur and Muthee tribes.

The summary rate was Rs. 2-3-6. The proposed rate is Rs. 1-13-9. The reduction amounts to Rs. 2,393, or 17 per cent. The new jumma falls Rs. 21 per plough. The jagheer mehals number 11, and contain 5,784 acres, of which nearly the whole area is cultivated. The proposed rate falls Rs. 1-10-0, or Rs. 19 per plough.

CHUK VI.—DEHREEWALA.

Contains 30 khalsa mehals, and 16,331 acres, of which three-quarters are assessable cultivation. The tract forms the slope between the sand ridge and the Kussoor drainage nulla. One-seventh of the cultivation is irrigated from wells, and there is also a scanty irrigation of sugar-cane from ponds. The khureef crops are mot, mash and shamak; the rubbee, wheat and barley. The zubtee area is one-sixteenth, of which half is the best sort of sugar-cane. The proprietors are Hindoo Juts of the Bul Budheches and Bhungoo tribes.

The summary rate was Rs. 2-1-0; of the present, Rs. 1-3-6. The decrease amounts to Rs. 2,792, or 11 per cent. The jumma falls Rs. 18 per plough.

There are 11 jagheer mehals, covering 2,759 acres, of which four-fifths are cultivated. The proposed rate falls Rs. 1-2-1, or Rs. 22 per plough.

CHUK VII.—BUTALUHWALA.

Contains 21 khalsa mehals, and 15,695 acres, of which three-fifths are cultivated. The town of Buttala gives its name to the tract, and the remaining mehals lie generally on either side of the Kussoor drainage line. More than half of the cultivation of the city mehal is alienated to jagheerdars and others. The value of the lands varies extremely. Near the city it is very high; at a distance it perhaps is below the average. Water is found at 19 cubits, and one-third of the assessable cultivation is irrigated. The crops are mot and mash in the khureef, and wheat and barley in the rubbee. Sugar-cane of the finest description is reared. The proprietors are Juts of the Rundhawa and Chahul tribes.

The summary rate upon the whole chuk was Rs. 2-4-4. It has been reduced to Rs. 2-2-1. The reduction amounts to 7 per cent, but upon the city mehal it amounts to 10 per cent. Upon the city mehal the rate is now Rs. 2-5-10; on the remainder, Rs. 2-0-10. There are eight jagheer mehals, containing 4,351 acres, of which three-quarters are cultivated. The proposed rate falls Rs. 1-14-6, and Rs. 20 per plough.

CHUK VIII.—NUHREENEEMUH.

Contains 27 mehals khalsa, and 13,312 acres, of which three-fourths are cultivated. One-fifth of the cultivation is irrigated from the Huslee Canal; less than a third is probably defusice. There is also some irrigation from wells, about one-fourteenth of the cultivation.

The khureef crops are mot, mash, and rice; the rubbee, wheat and barley. The sugar-cane, which is the finest sort, occupies one-twelfth of the cultivation. The proprietors are Juts of the Rundawa and Bhungoo tribes. The soil is good, and the chuk is situated on the right slope of the Kussoor Nulla.

The summary rate was Rs. 1-15-4. It has been increased to Rs. 2-1-7. The reduction is nominally Rs. 1,285, but Rs. 574, the jumma of Mouzahs Gillanwalla and Khalsa Chuk, was formerly included in that of other mehals in other chucks. The real increase is Rs. 711, or 3½ per cent. Plough rate Rs. 21.

There are 25 jagheer mehals, of which 9 are held by Rai Kishun Chund and his family. The whole area is 10,189 acres, of which two-thirds are cultivated. The proposed jumma falls Rs. 2-6-9 per acre, or Rs. 18 per plough. On Rai Kishun Chund's mehals, of which two-thirds are irrigated, the rate falls Rs. 2-7-0; on the others, of which only two-thirds are irrigated, Rs. 2-4-10. Rai Kishun Chund's villages, forming the Nowshura Talooqua, lie close to the canal, and consequently get enough water for rice.

CHUK IX.—NUHREEOONCHAIH.

Contains 9 khalsa mehals, and 7,074 acres, of which four-fifths are cultivated. The chuk adjoins No. 8, and is also partly watered by the canal, but the level is higher and the soil more sandy; one-sixth of the irrigation is from the Huslee. The sugar-cane is abundant, unfailing, and of the finest description. The common staples of the khureef and rubbee are grown. The proprietors are Hindoo Juts of the Sohul and Dhareewal tribes.

The summary rate was Rs. 2-0-8. The proposed is Rs. 1-14-2. The reduction amounts to Rs. 892, or 7 per cent., and the rate per plough is Rs. 22.

There are 21 jagheer muhals, 3 of which are held by the Bundharee family and 7 by Sir-dar Jymul Singh. The area covers 10,650 acres, of which four-fifths are cultivated. The irrigation is 34 per cent. The rate is Rs. 1-15-4 per acre, or Rs. 23 per plough. The soil of the jagheer villages is low and good, and the canal water nearer at hand.

CHUK X.—KOT SUNTOK RAI.

Contains 11 khalsa muhals, covering 6,139 acres, of which four-fifths are cultivated. This chuk adjoins No. 12 of Adeenanugur and the high lands of the preceding chuk. The soil is sandy, water 23 cubits deep, and the average irrigation from each well only 15 acres. One-ninth of the cultivation is irrigated from wells. Sugar-cane is grown, and the usual khureef crops. The proprietors are Juts of the Sundhoo and Kahlour tribes.

The summary rate was Rs. 1-15-0. It has been reduced to Rs. 1-12-5. The decrease is Rs. 795, or 9 per cent. The plough rate falls Rs. 17.

There are five jagheer muhals, containing 1,573 acres, of which a very small proportion is barren. The well irrigation is 23 per cent. The proposed rate falls Rs. 1-11-7, or Rs. 14 per plough.

CHUK XI.

Contains 17 khalsa muhals, upon an area of 8,755 acres, of which seven-eighths are assessable cultivation. The chuk adjoins No. 10, is a continuation of the Sohul ridge, but has a slope towards the Raveo. The soil is rather sandy. Water is 22 cubits deep. The average area watered from a well is 20 acres, and one-sixth of the cultivation is irrigated. Sugar-cane is grown, as well as the usual khureef and rubbee crops. The proprietors are Hindoo Juts of the Viruk, Mchal, Surai, and Kahloun tribes. The summary rate was Rs. 1-15-3; the proposed is Rs. 1-12-10. The decrease is Rs. 1,316-8-0, or 9 per cent., and the jumma falls Rs. 18 per plough.

There are 12 jagheor mehals, covering 3,721 acres, of which very little is unprofitable. The rate is Rs. 1-11-5, or Rs. 19 per plough.

CHUK XII.—KIRRUNWALA.

Contains 6 khalsa muhals, covering 2,808 acres, of which three-fourths are cultivated. The bulk of the chuk is jagheer. It is situated between the Huslee and Kirrun, and forms part of the ridge. The soil is generally sandy, but where irrigation from wells is possible the produce is good. The khalsa mehals are very poor. The ordinary crops are reared as well as sugar-cane. The proprietors are Hindoo Juts of the Wahlee, Kung, Dilwan, and Run-dawa tribes.

The summary rate was Rs. 1-9-7. It remains almost the same, at Rs. 1-8-10, the reduction being only Rs. 113, or 3 per cent. The plough rate is Rs. 27.

There are 22 jagheer mehals, 6 of which are held by Rajah Deenanath. The area is 10,498 acres, of which four-fifths are cultivated. The rate is Rs. 1-12-2, or Rs. 16 per plough.

APPENDIX No. I.—Statement of square miles for the District of Goondaspur.

(30)

APPENDIX No. I.—(continued.)

PERGUNNAH. GTHA. KOT. DASPOOR. GLOOR. TOTAL, DETALAU. TOTAL, TOTAL, TOTAL, GRAND TOTAL,	NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND CITIES.	MUSULMANS.										Grand total agriculturists and non-agri- culturists.	Average number of people per house.		
		AGRICULTURISTS.					NON-AGRICULTURISTS.								
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1 City 180 Villages	119 2,635 181	98 232 2,328 2,754 35	99 26 1,433 30 142 20	60 16 1,082 15	376 109 7,390 100	1,187 34 3,649 34	981 30 3,224 32	636 20 2,067 19	526 16 1,537 15	3,250 100 10,477 100	8,656 61 17,867 36	666 11 23,772 48	5,326 89 25,856 52	5,992 100 49,638 100	3 4
TOTAL, 3 Cities 703 Villages	706 15,390 36	701 35 14,689 36	609 30 11,831 29	369 19 8,346 20	1,959 160 41,325 15	2,282 35 9,304 34	984 16 5,072 21	1,092 15 4,563 17	6,716 100 27,256 100	8,675 54 68,581 52	2,491 15 81,434 62	13,462 55 50,318 38	15,953 100 131,522 100	4 3	
TOTAL, 3 Cities 490 Villages	493 13,949 36	12,481 29	8,715 20	6,748 15	43,284 100	11,586 34	10,655 30	6,764 20	5,567 16	33,972 100	77,236 52	83,925 57	63,780 43	147,705 100	3
TOTAL, 7 Cities 1,373 Villages	7 1,373	783 34 13,166 36	691 31 10,305 28	531 23 7,424 20	271 12 5,378 16	2,276 100 36,267 100	5,522 36 12,997 33	4,769 31 11,282 29	2,147 14 7,979 21	15,420 100 38,553 100	2,706 50 75,020 48	32,383 8 82,441 55	35,089 92 71,842 45	35,089 100 154,933 100	4 4
TOTAL, GRAND TOTAL,		10,996 27	7,955 21	5,649 16	38,543 100	16,051 29	10,961 20	8,642 18	54,173 100	92,716 48	65,147 45	104,225 55	189,372 100	4	
TOTAL OF TURGUN- NAHS.		1,603 53 30,484 36	1,389 27 24,366 30	999 12 17,213 21	620 8 12,919 13	4,611 100 84,982 100	8,941 35 25,930 83	8,108 32 22,263 29	4,710 19 15,718 21	25,410 100 12,615 17	30,027 52 161,468 49	5,863 10 187,647 56	51,171 90 148,016 44	57,034 100 335,663 100	4
GRAND TOTAL,	1,350	32,087 36	25,755 29	18,212 20	13,539 15	30,311 34	20,428 30	19,495 48	101,902 100	193,510 49	199,187 51	392,697 100	4		

APPENDIX No. I.—(Continued.)

(32)

NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND CITIES.	PERCENTAGE CULTIVATED AREA.	TOTAL LAND IN ACRES.						TOTAL LAND IN MILES.					
		CULTIVATED AREA.			CULTIVATED AREA.			PERCENTAGE PER MILE.			NUMBER OF IRRIGATED WELLS.		
		Total Area.	Irrigated.	Non-irrigated.	Total.	Total Area.	Irrigated.	Non-irrigated.	Total.	Mile.	Mile.	Mile.	Mile.
PUTHAN-KOT.	1 City 180 Villages ...	1,201 63,846	816 18,260	546 28,796	862 47,056	1,500 99,100	300 28,300	540 45	1,200 73,300	36 39	64 61	...	...
TOTAL,	181	65,047	18,576	29,342	47,918	100,600	28,600	45,540	74,500	39	61	...	...
GOORDAS-POOR.	3 Cities 703 Villages ...	8,037 308,507	707 34,874	1,436 194,894	3,143 229,768	12,300 482	1 54,300	3,500 340	4,500 359	23 15	77 85	95 872	9 11
TOTAL,	706	316,544	35,581	197,330	232,911	494,300	55,300	308,200	363,500	15	35	967	11
BUTALAH.	3 Cities 490 Villages ...	7,725 301,325	1,027 66,255	1,802 130,173	2,829 196,428	12 470,500	1,300 103,300	2,540 203,200	4,200 306,500	36 34	64 66	216 3,772	9 12
TOTAL,	493	309,050	67,282	131,975	199,257	482,500	104,600	206,100	311,60	33	67	3,988	11
TOTAL OF 3 PURGEN-NAHS.	7 Cities 1,373 Villages ...	16,963 673,778	2,050 119,379	4,784 353,863	6,834 473,252	26,300 1,052	3,100 186,300	7,300 552,540	10,400 739,200	29 25	71 75	311 4,644	9 11
GRAND TOTAL,	1,530	690,741	121,439	358,647	480,086	1,078,300	189,400	560,200	749,600	25	75	4,955	11

APPENDIX No. II.—POPULATION RETURN OF THREE PURGUNAHS

Number.	Caste or tribe.	HINDOOS.										Total Hindoos.	
		AGRICULTURISTS.					NON-AGRICULTURISTS.						
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	Brahmin	2,261	1,598	988	552	6,509	5,770	4,983	2,222	1,907	14,882	20,481	
2	Babeli	256	176	105	30	507	714	561	321	56	1,652	2,219	
3	Khutree	537	320	158	115	1,130	5,030	3,462	2,060	1,282	11,834	12,964	
4	Rajpoot	2,711	1,938	1,235	482	6,386	158	126	53	31	368	6,754	
5	Mahajun	38	27	22	18	105	1,399	1,229	671	515	3,814	3,919	
6	Syud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Puthan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Shaikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kulal	20	15	8	5	48	52	34	12	7	105	153	
10	Moghul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Fukeer	446	54	31	21	552	395	168	72	52	687	1,239	
12	Jogee	48	18	7	13	86	36	25	12	10	77	163	
13	Rawul	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	4	4	23	23
14	Jut	21,692	14,281	9,963	5,950	51,886	985	759	449	243	2,439	54,325	
15	Chang	1,180	1,082	770	911	3,493	381	358	217	175	1,131	4,624	
16	Kumboo and Syneec	1,693	1,444	949	703	4,789	255	255	139	47	696	5,485	
17	Goojur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Chubel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Blacksmith	3,745	2,760	2,070	1,403	9,978	1,643	1,291	896	646	4,476	14,454	
20	Carpenter (Kummungur)	728	574	400	284	1,986	352	342	168	130	992	2,978	
21	Barber	530	350	259	190	1,329	553	418	265	205	1,441	2,779	
22	Racen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Goldsmith	48	34	14	13	109	742	606	393	227	1,968	2,077	
24	Cashmearces and Weavers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Oilmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Lubanch	925	641	466	371	2,403	158	123	74	61	421	2,824	
27	Kuhars or Sukkahs	1,373	1,108	771	601	3,853	3,297	2,883	1,954	1,410	9,553	13,406	
28	Washermen and Dyers	128	80	58	41	307	574	445	298	212	1,559	1,866	
29	Kcombar or Potter	166	113	73	71	423	1,055	813	515	410	2,793	3,216	
30	Meerasées	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Workers in leather and } Chumars ... }	262	237	181	132	812	948	840	492	335	2,535	3,327	
32	Sweepers and Dhooneh	2,532	1,854	1,330	985	6,701	10,977	9,064	6,854	5,051	31,949	38,650	
33	Miscellaneous	406	475	225	179	1,375	788	547	391	271	1,910	3,285	
Total		41,815	29,129	20,103	12,870	103,917	36,167	29,344	18,445	13,329	97,285	201,202	

APPENDIX No. I.—(Concluded.)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER MILE.

		AVERAGE NUMBER OF CATTLE PER MILE.									
		NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND CITIES.									
		PERGUNNA.									
		Average people in total area per mile.	Average number of men on total area per mile.	Average number of cultivators on total area per mile.	Average number of men only on cultivated area per mile.	Average number of men only agriculturists on total area per mile.	Average number of men only agriculturists on cultivated area per mile.	Average number of men only agriculturists on total area per mile.	Average number of men only agriculturists on cultivated area per mile.	Average number of men only agriculturists on total area per mile.	Average number of men only agriculturists on cultivated area per mile.
PUTHAN-KOT.	1 180	City Villages	... ... 181	1,146 180	4,243 684	1,600 244	352 89	122 89	496 323	176 120	5,711 5,711
Total,			551	199	741	267	241	90	325	120	5,851
GOORDAS-POOR.	3 703	Cities Villages	... ... 272	462 100	3,190 365	1,158 134	200 167	75 64	500 227	181 86	24,992 58,631
Total,			302	109	403	148	170	65	231	87	95,463
BUTALAH.	3 490	Cities Villages	... ... 324	2,924 124	1,092 504	8,622 181	3,278 177	225 72	70 272	676 107	211 107
Total,			493	376	148	608	230	178	70	277	109
TOTAL OF 3 PURGUN-NAHS.	7 1,373	Cities Villages	... ... 319	2,160 53	809 472	5,500 75	2,104 179	225 29	80 255	560 41	1,536 52,026
GRAND TOTAL,	1,380		308	135	522	194	175	70	259	100	53,362

SETTLEMENT OFFICE, BAREE DOAB, UMRITSUR : }
The 15th July 1854.

R. H. DAVIES,

Settlement Officer, Baree Doab.

OF THE DISTRICT OF GOORDASPOOR.

MUSSULMANS.												Grand Total Agriculturists and Non-Agriculturists, Hindus and Mussulmans.		
AGRICULTURISTS.						Non-AGRICULTURISTS.								
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Total Mussulmans.	Total Agriculturists.	Total Non-Agriculturists.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,599	14,882	20,481	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	1,652	2,219	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	11,834	12,964	
4,566	3,547	2,750	2,001	12,864	2,057	1,839	1,228	849	5,973	18,837	19,250	6,341	25,591	
...	105	3,814	3,919	
562	416	297	271	1,546	457	407	261	235	1,359	2,905	1,546	1,359	2,905	
1,018	809	549	504	2,880	232	243	170	88	743	3,613	2,880	733	3,613	
457	346	196	195	1,191	552	480	326	236	1,594	2,788	1,191	1,591	2,788	
14	13	11	8	46	49	37	33	22	141	187	94	246	340	
250	209	130	136	725	84	82	55	31	252	977	725	252	977	
635	564	380	274	2,053	1,596	1,207	865	600	4,268	6,321	2,053	4,268	6,321	
...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	3	10	10	86	87	173
103	78	40	40	262	371	330	219	184	1,104	1,366	262	1,127	1,389	
7,446	5,974	4,178	3,031	20,620	635	645	398	309	2,047	22,776	72,515	4,486	77,001	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,493	1,131	4,624
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,789	696	5,485
2,618	2,360	1,650	1,130	7,758	594	519	320	227	1,060	9,418	7,758	1,660	9,418	
77	54	47	35	213	88	88	77	67	320	533	213	320	533	
912	686	482	353	2,433	1,000	780	567	388	2,735	5,168	12,411	7,211	19,622	
8	8	6	6	28	92	82	48	34	256	284	2,014	1,248	3,262	
497	420	237	184	1,338	755	710	472	349	2,286	3,624	2,667	3,927	6,394	
5,711	6,429	4,589	3,395	22,127	1,437	1,261	914	616	4,258	26,385	22,127	4,258	26,385	
24	16	6	12	58	289	247	162	150	848	906	167	2,816	2,983	
487	396	248	191	1,322	7,705	6,748	4,258	3,744	22,425	23,777	1,322	22,455	23,777	
619	488	355	296	1,758	1,374	1,120	750	533	3,777	5,585	1,758	377	5,535	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,403	421	2,824
156	108	97	63	406	424	357	239	197	1,217	1,623	4,259	10,770	15,029	
364	255	135	116	870	1,166	1,019	677	412	3,304	4,174	1,177	4,863	6,010	
150	131	126	82	492	1,497	1,346	1,450	1,755	6,048	6,540	915	8,841	9,756	
90	68	44	33	236	1,261	1,018	653	470	3,402	3,637	235	3,402	3,637	
225	154	102	78	559	899	777	528	430	2,634	3,193	1,371	5,149	6,520	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,701	31,949	38,650
2,808	2,223	1,575	1,101	7,797	10,214	8,947	5,776	4,284	29,221	37,018	9,172	31,131	40,303	
32,087	25,755	18,212	13,539	89,593	34,891	30,311	20,428	16,272	101,902	191,495	193,510	199,187	392,697	

R. H. DAVIES,

Settlement Officer, Baree Doab.

APPENDIX III.—STATEMENT C
Chakwar Statement for

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Number and Name of Chak.	Number of villages in each Chak.	CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.						Former Jumma.	PROPOSED JUMMA		
		Land fit for cultivation in acres.	Bet land, irrigated.	Bangar land, irrigated.	Bet and Bangar lands, not irrigated.	Total.	Value at Revenue Rates.		Rs. A. P.	Nett.	Lombardari, &c. &c.
KHALSA VILLAGES.											
1 Phulaee	...	19	114	2,365	235	4,006	6,696	17,341	14,198 10 0	12,208 30	1,978 Decrease.
2 Shah Nuhree	...	22	480	3,723	1,593	1,807	7,213	24,662	18,223 10 4	15,836 37	2,281
3 Badshahee Nuhree...	18	215	2,309	1,476	1,669	5,454	19,519	16,028 15 8	13,980 29	1,474	
4 Khal	...	14	673	20	700	3,402	4,122	7,159	7,071 11 2	6,240 13	618
5 Dhaya	...	23	1,438	335	699	7,300	8,334	12,836	12,699 7 8	11,262 12	1,167
6 Chukee Byaupoor ...	10	165	512	19	1,729	2,260	4,871	4,210 7 5	3,815 21	381	
7 Dhaya Ch'humb	...	17	4,197	8	29	11,323	11,360	18,298	16,792 12 7	14,642 20	2,135
8 Ch'humb	...	31	1,439	23	...	8,725	8,748	15,868	14,416 12 9	12,660 20	1,337
9 Bet Bees	...	26	939	106	23	6,917	7,046	11,185	11,738 15 11	10,003 10	1,369
10 Dhaya Tibba	...	11	146	...	28	3,536	3,564	9,165	7,614 14 8	6,822 25	816
11 Doshacee	...	15	532	89	121	8,711	8,921	20,340	17,462 14 2	15,771 23	1,563
12 Jooean Tibba	...	23	396	...	1,108	7,103	8,211	14,854	14,749 5 0	13,331 10	1,337
13 Chitta Rohee	...	21	1,219	62	343	4,105	4,510	10,710	10,098 8 5	9,068 16	1,031
14 Chitta Rohee Buhrunn-poor	39	1,276	286	259	8,682	9,427	19,105	18,070 4 6	16,358 14	1,628	
15 Bhet Ravee	...	44	238	55	7	7,420	7,482	15,503	14,950 0 6	12,173 21	1,211
16 Myrah Sulaba	...	23	287	30	36	6,653	6,719	13,665	13,115 15 0	11,834 14	1,226
17 Mootfurgat Nuhree...	61	1,458	1,044	4,829	13,379	24,252	45,997	44,712 13 10	40,364 10	4,145	
Total	...	418	15,222	10,967	11,505	111,847	134,319	281,087	255,455 12 7	226,397 19	25,697
Grand Total	...	598	18,289	14,614	15,331	146,678	176,623	371,991	338,460 3 9	298,403 20	33,903

OF SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Purgunnah Adinanagar.

APPENDIX III.—STATEMENT C.

Chakwar Statement for

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number and Name of Chak.	Number of villages in each Chak.	CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.						Value at Revenue Rates.	PROPOSED JUMMA.	
		Land fit for cultivation in acres.	Bet land irrigated.	Bangar land irrigated.	Bet and Bangar lands not irrigated.	Total.	Former Jumma.		Nestt.	Lambardari, &c., &c.
JAGGER VILLAGES.										
1 Phulaice ...	1	... ...	... ...	... ...	110	110	100	Rs. A. P.	146 46	14 Present Increase
2 Shah Nuhree ...	18	207	1,374	319	1,730	3,423	7,400	7,000 4 0	6,074 18	600 Decrease
3 Badshah Nuhree ...	22	119	913	2,083	2,351	5,353	13,970	14,067 6 9	12,108 13	1,222
4 Khal ...	5	59	48	160	962	1,170	1,750	2,031 0 0	1,685 3	166
5 Dhaya ...	17	507	3	20	3,616	3,639	5,972	5,605 0 0	5,006 16	497
6 Chukee Byanpoor ...	2	1	...	...	153	153	415	270 3 2	182 56	18
7 Dhaya Ch'humb ...	4	389	...	...	1,463	1,463	2,101	2,141 2 7	1,760 16	175
8 Ch'humb ...	5	188	...	...	1,050	1,050	1,300	2,045 5 0	1,448 11	Increase
9 Bet Becas ...	4	76	3	6	1,052	1,061	1,884	1,535 5 3	1,285 31	159 Decrease
10 Dhaya Tibba ...	2	20	...	...	407	407	700	574 7 5	524 25	52
11 Doshae ...	4	55	...	36	1,089	1,125	2,200	2,007 9 0	1,830 17	180
12 Jeeean Tibba ...	9	202	...	368	2,614	2,982	6,449	5,199 7 8	4,400 31	435
13 Chitta Rohee ...	3	62	36	...	698	734	2,275	1,500 5 10	1,366 39	134
14 Chitta Rohee Buhrum-poor	12	575	20	112	1,696	1,828	4,080	3,453 2 0	3,140 23	309
15 Bhet Ravee ...	31	196	520	...	5,134	5,654	13,490	11,211 15 4	9,794 27	991
16 Myrah Sulaba ...	16	73	130	35	5,830	6,604	14,279	13,702 14 2	12,124 15	1,198
17 Mootfurgat Nuhree ...	29	343	591	681	4,876	6,148	12,540	10,499 10 10	9,134 27	1,048
Total ...	180	3,077	3,647	3,826	34,831	42,304	90,904	83,004 7 2	72,006 21	7,306
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Purgunnah Adinanagar.—(Concluded.)

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
AVERAGE RATES.			REVENUE RATES.				PERCENTAGE OF CROPS.								
Total proposed Jumma.	On former Jumma.	On Nett Jumma.	On Bet land irrigated.	On Benger land irrigated.	On Bet and Benger lands not irrigated.	Rates per Plough.	Number of Ploughs.	Number of Bullocks.	Number of Ploughs per 100 acres.	Number of Bullocks per 100 acres.	Rabbi.	Akharrif.	Jabtee.	Number and Name of Chak.	
160	0 12 7	1 5 2	....	....	1 7 1	21	6	18	6	16	67	26	7	1 Phulnies.
6,674	2 2 7	1 12 4	2 6 0	3 2 6	1 9 3	13	453	1,232	13	36	46	43	11	2 Shah Nuhree.	
13,930	2 10 7	2 4 2	2 10 9	3 0 0	1 12 6	19	617	1,793	12	33	57	32	11	3 Badshah Nuhree.	
1,851	1 7 11	1 7 1	2 4 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	27	62	160	5	13	50	38	12	4 Khal.	
5,503	1 10 2	1 6 0	2 4 0	3 1 0	1 8 0	14	369	840	10	23	47	46	7	5 Dheya.	
200	2 11 3	1 3 0	....	....	1 12 3	11	16	38	10	25	62	17	21	6 Chukee Byanpoor.
1,935	1 7 0	1 3 4	....	....	7 5 17	104	208	7	14	48	48	4	7 Dhaya Ch'humb.	
1,590	1 3 10	1 6 1	....	....	1 15 2	16	90	202	9	19	57	34	9	8 Ch'humb.
1,444	1 12 5	1 3 5	2 2 5	2 14 0	1 7 0	12	109	245	10	22	59	33	8	9 Bet Eeas.	
576	1 11 6	1 4 7	....	....	1 6 7	10	51	102	18	25	37	65	4	10 Dhaya Tibba.
2,010	1 15 4	1 10 0	3 7 4	1 11 8	37	49	144	4	13	30	66	4	11 Doshace.
4,835	2 2 7	1 7 7	3 1 8	1 8 10	17	260	553	9	19	58	35	7	12 Joeean Tibba.
1,500	3 1 7	1 13 9	3 0 0	....	1 15 11	14	100	220	13	48	78	6	16	13 Chitta Rohee.
3,449	2 3 9	1 11 6	2 10 6	3 8 8	1 12 4	14	228	541	13	30	52	33	15	14 Chitta Rohee Buhrumpoor.	
10,785	2 2 2	1 10 3	2 13 6	3 12 8	1 14 4	13	729	1,831	13	32	69	18	13	15 Bhet Ravee.	
13,322	2 6 1	2 0 5	3 5 0	4 7 0	2 3 11	17	716	1,722	12	29	56	30	14	16 Myrah Sulaba.	
10,113	2 0 8	1 7 11	2 3 4	2 15 2	1 7 7	14	639	1,495	10	25	46	47	7	17 Mootsurgat Nuhree.	
79,312	2 2 4	1 11 2	2 10 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	16	4,628	11,351	11	27	54	36	19		
3,31,406	2 1 11	1 11 1	2 9 3	3 7 0	1 11 6	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,886	47,568	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	10		

R. H. DAVIES,

Settlement Officer, Baree Doab.

APPENDIX No. IV.—STATEMENT C.

Chakwar Statement for

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number and Name of Chak.		Number of villages in each Chak.	DETAIL OF CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.					Former Jumma.	Value at Revenue rates.	PROPOSED JUMMA.
			Bet land irrigated.	Bangar land irrigated	Bet and Bangar land not irrigated.	Total.				
KHALSIAH VILLAGES.										
Agha's Circle.	1 Sylaba	... 16	615	576	...	3,203	3,869	12,797	10,625 2 2	8,931 884
	2 Betwala	... 28	1,039	2,861	...	3,123	5,989	20,399	18,093 6 8	16,093 30 Decrease. 1,594
	3 Kulanoor	... 14	2,355	...	3,884	3,103	6,989	18,731	16,335 9 0	14,813 21 1,465
	4 Ch'humb	... 6	519	...	1,447	1,938	3,385	6,535	7,046 14 0	6,323 8 627
	5 Bangarwala	... 68	4,587	...	15,024	9,326	24,348	57,169	56,222 13 0	51,840 9 5,153
	6 Tibbuwala	... 16	470	...	1,251	3,516	4,767	8,190	9,110 10 0	8,109 1 803
	7 Nuhree	... 22	1,961	...	6,222	3,751	9,976	28,303	24,803 7 6	22,138 12 2,193
	8 Munurwala	... 10	1,460	...	2,235	1,906	4,181	9,525	9,405 3 2	8,232 14 815
Total		... 180	13,056	3,437	30,053	29,964	63,454	1,62,050	1,51,733 1 6	1,36,485 15 13,533
Mr. Blyth's Circle.	1 Sylaba Beens	... 9	146	22	...	1,811	1,833	4,380	4,556 8 8	35,061 11 388
	2 Bhet	... 9	1,627	19	...	6,928	6,947	14,100	13,437 1 6	11,766 17 1,164
	3 Reearkee	... 30	780	...	645	16,358	17,003	36,661	35,947 0 2	32,866 10 3,248
	4 Roheewala	... 25	2,163	...	3,078	13,131	16,209	33,016	33,452 8 3	29,137 11 2,880
	5 Tibbwala	... 14	522	...	678	5,548	6,226	13,813	13,012 11 3	11,420 17 1,133
	6 Dohreewala	... 30	1,708	...	2,843	9,731	12,577	25,957	24,891 9 11	23,165 11 2,289
	7 Butaluhwala	... 21	2,115	...	4,307	4,771	9,138	20,751	22,132 3 1	19,303 7 1,908
	8 Nuhree Neewar,	... 27	1,087	...	5,512	4,793	10,335	20,240	23,910 14 7	21,525 6 P.t. 2,129 Increase.
	9 Nuhree Ooncha,	... 9	572	...	1,256	4,506	5,762	11,770	11,990 5 0	10,878 7 Decrease. 1,077
	10 Kot Suntek Rai,	... 11	192	...	801	4,083	4,889	9,490	9,655 2 0	8,695 9 858
	11 Bangowalee	... 17	355	...	1,795	5,695	7,490	14,649	14,698 4 8	13,333 9 1,321
	12 Kurrumwala	... 6	189	...	229	1,882	2,118	3,931	3,752 1 10	3,277 3 826
Total		... 208	11,406	41	21,237	79,249	1,00,527	2,08,221	3,11,445 7 9	1,89,271 8 18,722
Total of both Circles,		383	21,462	3,478	51,200	1,00,213	1,63,931	3,70,280	3,62,278 9 3	3,25,736 12 32,255
Grand Total		687	36,600	8,072	79,647	1,70,012	2,57,731	5,88,755	5,73,425 11 9	5,14,124 13 50,933

OF SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Purgunnah Batala.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Total.	AVERAGE RATES.			REVENUE RATES.						PERCENTAGE OF CROPS.			Number and name of Chak.
	On former Jumma.	On New Jumma.	On Bet land irrigated.		On Bangar land irrigated.		On Bet and Bangar land not irrigated.	Rate per Plough.	Number of Ploughs.	Number of Bullocks.	Number of Ploughs per 100 acres.	Number of Bullocks per 100 acres.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
9,815	3 4 9	2 4 10	3 13 3	... ...	2 8 10 12	707	1,687	18 14	73	10 17	1	Sylabab.	
17,687	3 6 6	2 11 0	3 10 7	... ...	2 7 14 4	1,135	2,723	19 16	71	13 16	2	Betwala.	
16,278	2 10 10	2 1 11	... ...	3 0 1	1 0 8 1	1,040	2,370	16 24	65	22 12	3	Kulanoor.	
6,950	2 0 5	1 13 11	... ...	2 14 8	1 7 11	576	1,088	17 33	64	28 8	4	Ch'humb.	
56,099	2 5 6	2 2 2	... ...	2 13 8	1 6 10 16	3,090	6,362	13 23	61	20 10	5	Bangarwala.	
8,912	1 11 0	1 11 2	... ...	3 0 5	1 8 10 14	551	1,261	11 27	43	15 7	6	Tibbuwala.	
24,330	2 13 6	2 0 4	... ...	3 1 0	1 8 6 19	1,279	2,793	12 28	63	27 10	7	Nuhree.	
9,047	2 4 10	2 1 3	... ...	2 15 9	1 7 10 20	411	861	10 21	58	24 8	8	Munurwala.	
1,50,018	2 9	2 2 5	3 9 1	2 14 11	Bt. 2 6 1 Br. 1 7 5 16	8,889	19,250	15 30	62	27 11		Total.	
4,294	2 6 8	2 2 13	11 4	... ...	2 7 7 12	816	814	17 21	77	12 11	1	Sylaba Beens.	
12,930	2 15 1	2 11 12	14 4	... ...	1 14 11 21	562	1,220	8 18	61	36 3	2	Ihet.	
36,111	2 2 0	1 14 11	... ...	4 1 2	2 0 7 21	1,575	4,315	9 25	70	23 5	3	Rearkeec.	
32,017	2 0 7	1 12 6	... ...	3 7 7	1 11 10 21	1,375	3,117	8 16	49	16 5	4	Rohewala	
12,553	2 3 0	1 13 9	... ...	3 12 4	0 11 2 21	542	1,214	9 19	52	13 5	5	Tibbuwala	
25,453	2 1 0	1 13 6	... ...	3 3 8	1 9 10 18	1,276	3,120	9 24	49	13 6	6	De'reewala.	
21,212	2 4 4	2 2 1	... ...	3 4 6	1 10 3 14	1,312	4,271	14 47	56	37 7	7	Bataluhwala.	
23,651	1 15 4	2 1 7	... ...	2 15 9	1 7 10 21	1,057	3,243	10 31	60	32 8	8	Nuhree Neewa.	
11,935	2 0 8	1 14 2	... ...	3 6 9	1 11 4 22	481	1,091	8 19	49	15 6	9	Nuhree Ooncha.	
9,553	1 15 1	1 12 5	... ...	3 6 3	1 11 2 17	500	1,481	10 40	60	31 6	10	Kot Suntok Rai.	
11,631	1 15 4	1 12 10	... ...	3 2 8	1 9 4 18	712	1,610	9 22	51	43 6	11	Bangoowalee.	
3,603	1 9 7	1 8 10	... ...	3 3 2	1 9 7 27	123	249	5 21	61	34 5	12	Kurrumwala.	
2,07,933	2 0 11	1 14 22	15 0	3 6 0	Bt. 1 15 4 Br. 1 11 0	9,831	25,797	10 25	56	37 7		Total.	
3,58,011	2 4 1	1 15 9	3 4 7	3 3 0	Bt. 2 3 1 Br. 1 9 6	18,720	45,047	11 27	59	33 8		Total of both Circles.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grand Total.	

APPENDIX No. IV.—STATEMENT C.
Chakharan Statement from

OF SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Purgunnah Batala.—(Concluded.)

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
AVERAGE RATES.			REVENUE RATES.						PERCENTAGE OF CROPS.			Number and name of Chak.	
Total.	On former Jumma.	On Nett Jumma.	On Bet land irrigated.	On Baugser land irrigated.	On Bet and Baugser land not irrigated.	Rate per Plough.	Number of Ploughs.	Number of Bullocks.	Number of Ploughs per 100 acres.	Number of Bullocks per 100 acres.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Jubilee.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Bt. 2 7 8	833	1,568 22	42	69	14	17	1 Sylabud.
11,226 3 5 1 2 11 3 4 1 3 ...	2 11 6 12	2 11 6 12	2 11 6 12	2 11 6 12	2 11 6 12	833	1,568 22	42	69	14	17	1 Sylabud.	
24,225 3 12 8 2 11 0 3 10 0 ...	2 6 8 14	2 6 8 14	2 6 8 14	2 6 8 14	2 6 8 14	1,592	2,600 18	31	70	15	15	2 Betwala.	
11,241 2 8 4 2 3 11 ...	3 14 10	3 14 10	3 14 10	3 14 10	3 14 10	644	1,330 14	20	53	38	9	3 Kulanoor.	
2,080 2 12 10 2 0 8 ...	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	116	263 12	28	65	28	7	4 Ch'hum.	
26,240 2 8 3 2 1 2 ...	3 0 10	3 0 10	3 0 10	3 0 10	3 0 10	1,293	2,923 11	25	62	29	9	5 Bangarwala.	
10,091 1 8 11 1 11 3 ...	2 14 5	2 14 5	2 14 5	2 14 5	2 14 5	561	1,274 10	23	53	39	8	6 Tibbuwala.	
19,068 2 6 7 2 2 8 ...	3 0 5	3 0 5	3 0 5	3 0 5	3 0 5	971	2,168 11	27	55	34	11	7 Nuhree.	
1,501 1 15 6 2 1 7 ...	2 11 3	2 11 3	2 11 3	2 11 3	2 11 3	68	163 10	20	51	41	8	8 Munurwala.	
1,05,676 2 10 10 2 3 8 3 11 6 3 1 0 Bt. 2 7 8 Br. 1 8 6 15 6,084	12,291 14	12,291 14	12,291 14	12,291 14	12,291 14	28	61	28	11			Total.	
1,448 2 7 6 1 14 3 3 1 3 ...	2 0 10 16	2 0 10 16	2 0 10 16	2 0 10 16	2 0 10 16	90	277 11	36	63	31	7	1 Sylaba Beesas.	
4,895 1 15 3 1 10 2 2 12 0 ...	1 13 4 14	1 13 4 14	1 13 4 14	1 13 4 14	1 13 4 14	299	657 11	24	47	47	6	2 Bhet.	
4,267 2 8 6 1 13 0 ...	3 15 4	3 15 4	3 15 4	3 15 4	3 15 4	183	429 8	20	42	53	5	3 Recarkee.	
10,453 1 9 9 1 8 0 ...	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	470	1,066 7	16	47	47	6	4 Roheewala.	
8,880 1 10 3 1 10 0 ...	1 2 11	1 2 11	1 2 11	1 2 11	1 2 11	424	880 8	17	50	40	10	5 Tibbwala.	
4,067 1 9 3 1 12 1 ...	3 2 11	3 2 11	3 2 11	3 2 11	3 2 11	163	415 7	20	51	46	3	6 Dehreewala.	
6,444 1 12 4 1 14 7 ...	3 1 5	3 1 5	3 1 5	3 1 5	3 1 5	292	600 9	19	55	41	4	7 Butaluhwala.	
18,935 2 11 2 2 6 9 ...	3 5 2	3 5 2	3 5 2	3 5 2	3 5 2	981	1,986 13	26	58	33	9	8 Nuhree Neewa.	
17,669 1 14 3 1 15 0 ...	2 3 11	2 3 11	2 3 11	2 3 11	2 3 11	709	1,336 8	16	53	39	7	9 Nuhree Ooncha.	
2,528 2 2 11 1 11 7 ...	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	163	495 22	38	35	45	20	10 Kot Suntok Rai.	
6,332 1 12 9 1 11 5 ...	3 1 8	3 1 8	3 1 8	3 1 8	3 1 8	294	546 8	16	56	38	6	11 Bangowalee.	
15,452 2 4 5 1 12 2 ...	3 4 7	3 4 7	3 4 7	3 4 7	3 4 7	901	209 11	25	58	35	7	12 Kurrumwala.	
1,01,370 2 0 6 1 13 2 2 11 3 3 2 2 Bt. 1 12 10 Br. 1 9 11 18 4,969	10,697 10	10,697 10	10,697 10	10,697 10	10,697 10	21	53	40	7			Total.	
2,07,046 2 5 3 2 0 2 3 8 3 3 1 8 Bt. 2 5 6 Br. 1 8 10 17 11,053	22,958 10	22,958 10	22,958 10	22,958 10	22,958 10	20	56	35	9			Total of both Circles.	
5,65,057 2 4 8 2 0 0 3 6 5 3 2 4 Bt. 2 4 3 Br. 1 9 2 17 29,773	68,005 10	68,005 10	68,005 10	68,005 10	68,005 10	23	57½	34	8½			Grand Total.	

R. H. DAVIES,

Settlement Officer, Baree Doab.

APPENDIX No. V.—ABSTRACT of Statement 7, showing the Tenures on which

No.	NAME OF CASTE.	ZAMINDARI.			PATTIDARI.		
		Patthankot.	Gurdaspur.	Battala.	Patthankot.	Gurdaspur.	Battala.
1	Affghan	..	2	2	1	8	3
2	Brahmin	4	6	1	6	3	1
3	Chang	3	...	...	4	...	...
4	Chubel	..	...	..	..	1	..
5	Dogur	..	...	..	..	1	3
6	Fakeer	..	...	..	..	..	..
7	Goojur	4	9	..	4	6	1
8	Harnee	..	1	..	..	1	..
9	Jut, Hindoo	2	20	11	6	110	172
10	Jut, Mussulman	..	7	3	2	53	25
11	Jogee	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	Kulal	1	3	..	..	2	1
13	Khutree	1	2	3	2	..	4
14	Kumboh, Hindoo	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Leebana	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	Lohar	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Miscellaneous	5	4	..	17	57	31
18	Moghul	..	2	1	..	..	..
19	Mullah	..	..	..	..	..	2
20	Rajpoot, Hindoo	11	3	..	16	10	..
21	Rajpoot, Mussulman	9	4	4	7	20	14
22	Rawul	..	..	..	..	1	..
23	Racen	..	..	..	..	3	7
24	Sainee	..	1	..	5	3	..
25	Syud	..	3	1	..	2	1
26	Sodhee	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Sadh, Byragee	..	4	1	..	..	..
28	Shaikh	..	1	1	..	1	1
29	Terkhan	..	1	..	..	2	3
	Total	..	41	73	23	70	285
							269

Abstracted from Returns of

the Muhals of Pergunnah Puthan Kote, Goordaspoor and Battala are held.

BHAYACHARA.			TOTAL.			Grand Total	NAME OF CASTE.	No.
Pathankot.	Gurdaspur.	Battala.	Pathankot.	Gurdaspur.	Battala.			
1	19	4	2	29	9	40	Afghan	1
4	2	..	14	11	2	27	Brahmin	2
2	..	..	9	..	..	9	Chang	3
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	Chubel	4
..	..	2	..	1	5	6	Dogur	5
..	1	..	..	1	..	1	Fukeer	6
10	47	1	18	62	2	82	Goojur	7
..	1	..	..	3	..	3	Harnee	8
10	128	116	18	158	299	375	Jut, Hindoo	9
..	48	29	2	108	57	147	Jut, Mussulman	10
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	Jogee	11
..	3	1	1	8	1	10	Kulal	12
1	3	1	4	5	8	17	Khutree	13
..	..	1	..	..	1	1	Kumboh, Hindoo	14
..	5	..	..	6	..	6	Leebana	15
..	..	1	..	..	1	1	Lohar	16
3	16	11	25	77	42	144	Miscellaneous	17
..	1	..	..	3	1	4	Moghul	18
..	..	..	..	..	2	2	Mullah	19
21	15	1	48	28	1	77	Rajpoot, Hindoo	20
12	27	11	28	51	29	108	Rajpoot, Mussulman	21
..	2	..	..	3	..	3	Rawul	22
..	11	10	..	14	17	31	Raceen	23
4	8	..	9	12	..	21	Sainee	24
1	7	2	1	12	4	17	Syud	25
..	1	..	..	1	..	1	Sodhee	26
..	2	2	..	6	3	9	Sadh, Byragee	27
..	..	1	..	2	3	5	Shaikh	28
..	1	2	..	4	5	9	Terkhan	29
69	348	196	180	606	493	1,279		

Mr. Davies, Settlement Officer.

D. F. McLEOD,
Financial Commissioner.

No. 695 (Revenue), dated Lahore, 12th August 1856

From—R. TEMPLE, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab
To—The Financial Commissioner for the Punjab

I AM directed to convey the following orders and observations of the Chief Commissioner upon the Settlement Reports of the Goordaspur District, which were submitted to your office by the Commissioner of Lahore Division, under cover of his letter No. 89 of the 5th of March last.

2. The tract reported on is that portion of the Goordaspur District which is comprised in the Baree Doab. It constitutes, indeed, the greater part of the district, comprising all the sub-divisions except the outlying and Trans-Ravee Tuhseel of Shukurgurh, which latter is to be reported upon separately.

3. The present tract is rich, fertile, and well inhabited, bounded on the north by the hills, and on the east and west by the Beas and Ravee respectively. The submontane portion is watered by streamlets from the hills, and is copiously irrigated by artificial means. The valleys of the two rivers are kept moist by inundations. The central portion is of a more elevated character. In the north it is but a narrow strip of table-land; but as it proceeds southward this dorsal ridge becomes broader and broader till it forms the back-bone, and indeed the integral portion of the Doab. This District is already traversed by the Huslie Canal, and will be much further enriched when the new Baree Doab Canal shall be opened. Here, as elsewhere, those tracts that are moist and rich by nature, namely, those near hills and those near the rivers, are held by castes and tribes that are comparatively inefficient agriculturists, such as Rajpoots, Puthans and Goojurs; while the central part, or the uplands, having a sturdy soil, are occupied by the strong-handed and industrious Jats. Excellent rice and turmeric are produced in the moist tracts. Sugar-cane, though of recent introduction, is grown everywhere. Cotton is also cultivated. Of all districts in these territories this is perhaps the one best suited for the production of flax and linseed. This is one of the few districts which can boast of a fair supply of trees. When adequate means of communication shall one day be provided this will become a great exporting district for all kinds of agricultural produce.

4. The settlement was commenced in 1849 and concluded in 1854. It was superintended from first to last by Mr. R. H. Davies. This was the first settlement in the plain districts of the Punjab, where the system of measurement adopted in the Kangra hills by Mr. G. Barnes was carried out and adapted to the requirements of an elaborate operation. The main portions of the field measurements were effected through the agency of the village accountants, and their work was tested by comparison with the interior details of the professional survey. The field maps were, however, not executed simultaneously with the measurement, but subsequently; which circumstance is, the Chief Commissioner thinks, to be regretted. It is proper to mention this measurement briefly, as it formed one of the distinguishing characteristics of this settlement. But the system pursued need not be commented on further, inasmuch as the whole matter was completely disposed of in a correspondence which has been printed among the Selections from the Records of the Punjab Administration.

5. The tract was at the time of settlement portioned off into two subdivisions, styled Adeenanugger and Buttala, each called after the name of its principal town. The Settlement Officer, Mr. Davies, has reported on these separately, and it will be proper to advert briefly to the two sections of the report in the same order.

6. *Adeenanuggur.*—The Adeenanugger sub-division consists of 598 estates. It was chiefly made up of the tracts lying immediately under the hills, or in the valleys of the rivers, and the majority of the landholders are of the inefficient classes, Puthans, Goojurs, and the like. For purposes of assessment it was divided into 17 circles of villages. The circles might appear somewhat numerous, but then there were no classes within the said circles, and the Chief Commissioner himself is of opinion that it is preferable not to attempt any such classifications. Revenue rates were assumed in each circle for irrigated and unirrigated ground, both in the lowlands and in the uplands. These rates range from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per cultivated acre on the irrigated lowlands, and from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 4 on irrigated uplands, and from Rs. 1-8-0 to

Rs. 2 on unirrigated lands. The average of the rates on irrigated lowlands is Rs. 2-8-6, on irrigated uplands, Rs. 3-6-0, and on unirrigated, Rs. 1-11-0. Some of the rates might appear high; but the country is fertile; and even with these a considerable reduction (of 19 per cent.) was allowed. The general average rate per cultivated acre was reduced from Rs. 2-1-4 to Rs. 1-10-10. In no circle does an increase appear to have been demanded. A portion of the increase is, however, owing to the operation of our canal system. Formerly, the native government caused the excavations of the Huslee Canal to be effected by the landholders, and, in consideration of that, excused them from the payment of water-rent. But the British Government now executes the work itself, and expects the landholders to pay an extra tax for the water; but though these people were justly debited with both land-tax and water-tax, yet, being a somewhat idle class, they could not pay both, unless one or other of the taxes were very lightly assessed. As anything like an exemption of water rent was inconvenient (as establishing a precedent), it was preferred to lower the land-tax. On the whole, the Chief Commissioner considers that the course pursued was the best, and it certainly appears from these papers that with both the land-tax and water-rent these people are moderately assessed. The Settlement Officer mentions that under native rule the landholders were in a state of chronic indebtedness. The Chief Commissioner trusts that they are no longer in this condition, though it is to be feared that they are still unthrifty, as the number of mortgages is large. The prevalence of mortgages shows that the land is valuable property to small capitalists, but that it is held by improvident owners. As might be expected, the tenures are chiefly Bhyacharali, but there are some Zemindaree and some Talooquadaree tenures. The village communities have chiefly distributed the assessed revenue among the coparceners by one average rate on a cultivated acre; but a number have made the distribution by rates on different soils, or upon irrigated and dry lands, and some according to ancestral shares. The Settlement Officer is apparently in favor of dividing the revenue into fractional quotas, according to ancestral shares. It is indeed very probable that in that part of the country ancestral shares are popularly respected; and it is often surprising to observe the exactitude with which the amount of possession and the various proportions of good and inferior soil are found to have been originally allotted by the people themselves to each man according to shares. The object must of course be to apportion each man's liabilities according to his means, and this may be effected by various methods. It is desirable to maintain the ancient method, but the consequences of a money assessment and of the British system may occasionally necessitate the introduction of some new method. It is not material, however, as to which plan is followed, so long as it attains the object in view, or is easily intelligible to the villagers and accords with their wishes. Sometimes, if the people decide to divide their quotas according to ancestral shares, and if here and there existing possession be also slightly at variance with these shares, they find themselves obliged occasionally to re-adjust the possession. If they really wish it, such re-adjustment may be effected once for all at the settlement; but it cannot be done arbitrarily; and such redistributions should be considered as special cases, to be only undertaken at the express wish of the people; for, although sometimes necessary, they have generally a tendency to hinder the improvement of the laud, and the accumulation of capital. It is satisfactory to observe that a decided majority of the non-proprietary cultivators pay money rents. If they have voluntarily elected to do this, the fact would show that the bad old system of payments in kind is falling into desuetude with all classes. A large number of these cultivators have been declared hereditary. The record of rights was in the first instance faulty, but the Settlement Officer rectified the errors, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that these important documents are now trustworthy. The number of judicial suits decided in the settlement of this sub-division, (*viz.* 1,193) was considerable. The cost of the settlement was high, falling at 27 per cent. on the revenue, but this excess was doubtless caused by the rectification of the defective record of rights.

7. *Buttala*.—The sub-division of Buttala consists chiefly of central upland ground, which is a fertile plain, with excellent well irrigation and with some canal irrigation, famous for sugar-cane, and chiefly cultivated by the Jâts; on either side of it there is a strip of low land near the rivers. For purposes of assessment it was divided into 12 circles, without classes. The revenue rates

ranged from Rs. 2-14 per cultivated acre to Rs. 3-13 in the irrigated lowland ; from Rs. 2-14 to Rs. 4 in irrigated upland ; and from Rs. 1-7 to Rs. 2-8 in unirrigated lands. The general average rate was reduced from Rs. 2-3-8 per cultivated acre to Rs. 1-14-8. The rates are high, but the country is fertile. In every circle a reduction of assessment was granted, and the net decrease on the revenue recorded was *fourteen* per cent. The recorded appraisement of the crops for past years in the jageer estates, in this as in the Adeenanugger sub-division, gave important assistance in the estimating of the produce. The Settlement Officer remarks that in this sub-division the coparcenaries mostly distributed the assessed revenue among themselves by means of one average rate, the Jâts being less sticklers for ancestral shares than the highest castes. Here also the tenures are almost entirely Bhyacharab or Puttedaree, there being only a few Zemindaree. Here, as in Adeenanugger, the non-proprietary cultivators for the most part agreed to pay money rents. Some 1,500, judicial suits were decided in the settlement of this sub-division. The cost of the settlement, 16 per cent. on the revenue, was much less than in Adeenanugger, and was not otherwise than moderate.

8. The area, revenue, and population of the two sub-divisions may be thus abstracted :—

Name of parganah.	Total area in acres.	Summary Government assessment.	Revised Government assessment.	Additions by lapses and resumptions.	Total present Government revenue.	Jageer.	Rate of revised settlement on cultivation per acre.	Population—souls.	Population per square mile.
Portion of Puthan Kot containing 181 Mehals,	65,041	Rs. ...	Rs. 62,942	Rs. ...	Rs. 62,942	Rs. 28,924	Rs. 1-12-11	55,620	551
Adeenanugger	316,544	3,13,649	2,56,395	...	2,56,395	1,53,676	1-12-2	147,705	302
Buttala	309,050	3,15,627	2,61,686	15,317	2,77,003	1,19,524	1-13-8	189,373	376

A considerable portion of the tract was, and still is, held in jageer by various native chiefs and gentlemen who would naturally be anxious to obtain fiefs in so agreeable a district as this. Mr. Davies has given an accurate description of the local sub-divisions, as they existed under our predecessors. He has supplied a statement of the inams or special grants recommended for village headmen who had personal claims. The arrangements generally regarding village office-bearers seem judicious. The village accountants receive ten rupees per mensem ; they all write the Persian character, and are a well-trained body of men. It is hoped that since the closing of the settlement the annual village papers have been regularly filed. The Chief Commissioner begs your particular attention to this point. The village watchmen have been appointed according to rule, and receive about Rs. 2-8 per mensem.

9. Mr. Davies has penned some useful remarks regarding canal water rent. The Chief Commissioner concurs in thinking that it is an equitable tax, but he is anxious to see it fixed for some period, on much the same principles as those whereby the land revenue is assessed. He is altogether averse to the method of annually measuring the land irrigated. In reference to Mr. Davies' remark that there are "reasons" in favor of throwing taxation on water rather than on land as seems to be the Punjab tendency, I am to observe that if by this it be meant that the land-tax is enhanced and the water-rates lowered, then the Chief Commissioner cannot admit that such is the case. In fact, the existing practice seems to be just the reverse.

10. There are some remarks in these papers regarding a bund or embankment for the great Kanoowan swamp, so famous for rice. This work is said to have become more necessary since the Chukie stream has been diverted by the Doab Canal works in the direction of the Beas. An extract from Mr. Davies'

report will be forwarded to the Director of Canals. If the work can be executed at a moderate cost, the Zemindars might be willing to take Tuccavee advances for this purpose.

11. The Commissioner, Mr. C. Raikes, in transmitting the report, declares that he has watched the working of the settlement for two years, that the necessary reductions of revenue have been effected, and that he generally entertains confidence in the stability of the assessment. The liberal reduction of assessment which has been allowed was doubtless rendered necessary by the fall of prices of agricultural produce, but the sacrifice of revenue has been partly compensated for by lapses and resumptions. The Chief Commissioner is prepared to confirm the settlement from the date specified in the engagements for a period of ten years, or until a new settlement shall be ordered. After the expiry of the ten years the right is reserved of extending or altering the present settlement according as expediency at the time may dictate. I am accordingly to request that you will be good enough to issue the requisite instructions to the local authorities.

12. In conclusion, I am to express the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments to Mr. R. H. Davies, the Settlement Officer, for the zeal and ability with which he has conducted these operations. The Chief Commissioner's thanks are also due to Mr. W. E. Blyth, Gopal Sahac, and Agha Kulubabid, for the share taken by them in these proceedings. I am also to request that Mr. Davies' report, together with the Commissioner's transmitting letter and this letter, may be printed for general information.

No. 256, (Revenue), dated Amritsar, 23rd July 1859

From—R. Cust, Esq., Commissioner of Amritsar

To—The Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, Lahore

I HAVE the honor to report, for the confirmation of Government, the settlement of Purgunah Shukurgurh, and Talooqua Narot or Chuck Andur, in Purgunah Puthankot, District Goordaspore; a descriptive memorandum is added of certain villages transferred from the Kangra District to the Goordaspore District, and included in Purgunah Puthankot, but of which the settlement has been sanctioned.

2. This letter is intended to be a continuation of No. 89C. of 5th March 1856, in which my predecessor, Mr. C. Raikes, reported the settlement of Purgunah Buttala, Purgunah Goordaspore, and the remainder of Pergunah Puthankot; and if this letter be printed and bound up together with Mr. Raikes' letter and its enclosure, a succinct account of the whole District will be available (vide your letter No. 2158 of 31st May 1858, to my address).

3. *Settlement of Mr. Davies.*—Mr. Robert Davies was appointed in 1849 to settle the district under Regulation IX. of 1833, but his labours only extended to the villages at that time included in the District, viz., the whole of the present Buttala and Goordaspore Purgunahs, and a portion of Purgunah Puthankot. His settlement, reported by Mr. C. Raikes, received the sanction of Government in 1856—(vide 695, of 12th August 1856, from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, to address of Financial Commissioner).

4. *The villages transferred from Kangra.*—When in 1846 the hill portion of the Barree Doab was ceded to the British Government, Commissioners were appointed to demark a convenient boundary, and in the course of this operation the town of Puthankot and a strip of villages which naturally belonged to the plains were attached to the Kangra District for political and police convenience; they were settled under Regulation IX. of 1833, with certain modifications, by Mr. G. Barnes, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, were reported on in 1854, and received the sanction of Government in 1855.

5. When, however, in 1849 the whole of the Barree Doab was declared to be a portion of the British dominions, and the boundaries of districts were being fixed in 1852, it was thought advisable to re-transfer the town of Puthankot and the strip of villages to the adjoining District in the plains.

6. *Transfer of Shukurgurh and Narot to Goordaspore District.*—The District of Sealkote used to comprehend the whole of Purgunah Shukurgurh and

the Talooqua Narot or "Chuck Andur" in Purgunah Puthankot, and the whole came under the Settlement Officer of the Rechna Doab. My lamented friend Mr. Robert Greathed demarcated the boundaries in 1850, and after his death Mr. Richard Temple fixed the assessment in 1852; but it was considerably modified under the orders of Mr. C. Raikes, Commissioner, in 1854. Mr. Edward Prinsep prepared the khewats and the details of the settlement papers, which were, however, modified by the Deputy Commissioner in 1855, and the assessment has been in force since 1852-53.

7. *Cause of non-report of settlement.*—While the work was still unreported, Mr. Prinsep was transferred to the Settlement of Goojrat, and this tract was transferred to the Goordaspur District. Up to the time of that Officer's departure to England in 1857, nothing further had been done; then followed the Mutinies; and as Mr. Prinsep's hands in 1858 on his return were fully occupied in revising the settlement of Sealkote District, I, with your permission, relieved him of all connection with this tract, and requested Mr. J. Naesmyth, the Deputy Commissioner of Goordaspur, to prepare the statements for report. This he has done, and has compiled certain memoranda from which, after twice visiting the Purgunah, I have prepared the present report. The anomaly of the transaction is that a settlement has been made without the usual report from the officer who conducted it.

8. *Fixing the assessment.*—The method upon which Mr. Temple proceeded

* I regret to say that the notes on Chuck Bhirree Ther and Dosahee are not forthcoming. appears from the manuscript notes,* of which copies are appended to this report. I am unable to state on what grounds Mr. Raikes, the Commissioner, justified his reductions; it is notorious that this settlement was made on the

eve of the great fiscal crisis and the sudden fall of the price of cereals, and therefore, reductions are admitted by Mr. Temple to have been necessary. It is also satisfactorily established by the experience of six years that the present assessment is fair, works well, and is deserving of the sanction of Government. Had there been occasion for reduction, I should have granted it. I find that the assessment statement of the Settlement Officer came under the revision of Mr. Barnes, Commissioner, and Sir John Lawrence, who left pencil annotations; the enclosed statement shows the financial results of the revision of settlements and the reductions which were from time to time granted.

9. *Reduction upon the summary settlement.*—It must also be noted that the fiscal result of the settlement, as compared with the summary settlement, is an abatement of the Government demand amounting to 22 per cent. in Purgunah Shukurgurh, and 11 per cent. in Chuck Andur; on the other hand, the more complete extension of the extra cesses has no doubt brought an additional burden, and the one per cent. school fund is an entirely new impost.

10. *Description of Pergunah Shukurgurh.*—I proceed now to note the physical features of Pergunah Shukurgurh. Like Umballa, Hoshypore, and Puthankot, it is a sub-montane tract, but it does not reach the mountain range, and is conspicuous for its fertility and beauty. It is bounded on the north by the territories of the Maharaja of Jummoo, which extend into the plains as far as an arbitrary line fixed by the Commission in 1846. To the west it is flanked by Pergunah Zufferwal of the Sealkote District, which it much resembles, and Pergunah Narowal of the Umritsur District. To the south-east it is separated from the Baree Doab Pergunahs of Zillah Goordaspore by the tortuous stream of the river Ravee. The river Aojh, a mountain torrent which joins the Ravee at Trimmoo ghaut, separates it from the Talooqua of Narot, or Chuck Andur.

11. The Pergunah is traversed by several mountain torrents of considerable magnitude, which during the rains impede the transit of travellers across the drainage of the country. Among these are the Busunta, the Ben, which flows under Shukurgurh and Norkote, the Hodul, the Kureree, and Kureel, and other nameless streams, which are known as "chos." The beds of these streams are often broad and sandy, and are capriciously injurious or beneficial to the adjoining fields. The area of the pergah is 472 square miles, and contains 749 villages.

12. *Detail of chucks.*—For purposes of assessment the tract was divided into seven chucks, sub-divided into three classes each according to capacity

of soil. The chuck division was based on physical features only, such as well-defined and well-known peculiarity of soil and produce ; they are as follows :—

- I.—Chuck Bet.
- II.— „ Durp.
- III.— „ Paintta.
- IV.— „ Bhurree Paintta.
- V.— „ Bhurree Puttee.
- VI.— „ Bhurree Ther.
- VII.— „ Dosahee.

13. *Chuck Bet.*—The Chuck Bet includes the villages influenced by the Ravee, 92 in number. I regret to say that alluvial chucks have not been formed in the villages affected by the action of the stream, and the whole subject of alluvion has to within a few years been neglected. The Ravee is a peculiarly troublesome stream. A very large portion of this chuck, no less than 38 villages, is in the life jagheer of Raja Teja Singh. The best crops are abundant, and the property is in the hands of good agriculturists. The area of the chuck is 56 miles, but the shape is very long and narrow. The population amounts to 22,133, of which about half are non-agriculturists. No less than 24 per cent. was reduced from the summary settlement. Bheeko Chuck and Dodi are the chief towns. The present rates of assessment are :—

On cultivation	...	...	Rs.	1	14	9
On assessable area	...	...	„	1	10	2
On total area	...	...	„	1	5	9

14. *Chuck Durp.*—Chuck Durp, containing 168 villages, adjoins a tract of the same characteristic in the District of Sealkote and Umritsur. It is fertile and well wooded. Water does not flow off, but sinks and stagnates, and is supplied from the drainage of the uplands of the adjoining Chuck Bhurree : the tract is intersected by the torrents of the Busunta and Ben, and remission for inundation has to be granted annually. Irrigation from masonry wells of little depth is one feature of the pergunah, each well providing for 12 or 15 acres. Another striking feature is that sugar-cane is grown on unirrigated land, as is the case in the Seerwal tract of the Hoshayarpore District, and the Durp Chucks of adjoining districts in this Doab. There is sufficient moisture percolating below the soil to enable the agriculturist to dispense with the labour and expense of well irrigation. The best crops are produced in this chuck, and the proprietors are not inferior cultivators. The area comprises 84 square miles, and is very thickly peopled. The summary settlement has been reduced by 17 per cent. Kunjoor is the only considerable town. The present rates of assessment are :—

On cultivation	...	...	Rs.	1	15	10
On assessable area	...	...	„	1	13	7
On total area	...	...	„	1	7	10

15. *Chuck Paintta.*—Chuck Paintta is so called from the soil being flat and even. Its shape is long and with a varying width, and lies between the uplands of the Bhurree and the Bet, and receives the drainage of the former ; one torrent passes through it with fertilizing effect. The soil is firm and good, and water near the surface ; there are therefore numerous kutcha wells. The best crops are grown. The property is held by respectable cultivators. The area of the chuck is 40 square miles, and it contains 90 villages ; the population is abundant, and the aspect of the country is extremely fertile. The town of Nynakot, a Police station, on the high road from Sealkote to Goordaspore, is situated in this chuck. At settlement an abatement was granted of 10 per cent. ; the present rates are :—

On cultivation	...	...	Rs.	1	10	11
On assessable area	...	...	„	1	8	6
On total area	...	...	„	1	5	0

16. *Chuck Bhurree Paintta*.—Chuck Bhurree Paintta consists of 39 villages, of long and narrow shape, situated on the declivity of the uplands, and therefore comprising the features both of the upland Bhurree and lowland Paintta. The locations are usually on the ridge ; the upper portion of the area is raviny and dry ; the lower is loamy and rich ; the produce is nowhere superior, and some of the best cultivators are found among the proprietors. The same season is not favorable to the separate tracts of the same village, as the uplands require, and the lowlands suffer from, any superabundance of rain. The area is 32 square miles, it is bare of trees, and liable to suffer from inundation. Musroor and Ikhlaspoor are the only places of note. The summary settlement was reduced 11 per cent. ; the present rates are :—

On cultivation	...	...	Rs.	1	9	0
On assessable area	...	...	"	0	14	7
On total area	...	...	"	0	10	8

17. *Chuck Bhurree Puttee*.—Chuck Bhurree Puttee comprises that portion of the table-land or Bhurrec which lies betwixt the torrents Hondul and Ben, which constitute the chief features of the chuck. The beds of the streams are deep, but they overflow and fertilize the soil; the high lands are sterile, and covered with low jungle ; the crops are never first-rate ; the proprietary are chiefly of the Salotra clan of Rajpoots, who have a bad character for honesty. There are four considerable places in this chuck—Noorkot on the high road to Sealkote, Shukurgurh, the Tehseel, Chumal the Police Station, and Sookhoo Chuck. The area comprises 101 square miles. Trees are not abundant. The amount of the summary settlement has been reduced by 18 per cent., and the present rates are :—

On cultivation	...	...	Rs.	1	2	0
On assessable area	...	...	"	1	0	11
On total area	...	...	"	0	12	6

18. *Chuck Bhurree Ther*.—Chuck Bhurree Ther comprises 138 square miles, and 196 villages ; it is a portion of the great table-land, and is inhabited by the Ther clan of Rajpoots. This tract is extremely undulating and raviny, and intersected by hill torrents ; under their influence the soil is moist and rich ; elsewhere it is light and dry. There is a great deal of brushwood and dakh jungle in the uplands. The crops are not first rate, and the tract depends on the seasons ; one year it has the appearance of a desert, and the next it presents the sight of a sheet of cultivation. The proprietary are mainly Rajpoots, who are described as thoroughly organized and exclusive. The present settlement is an abatement of 4 per cent. on the summary settlement ; the rates are :—

On cultivation	...	...	Rs.	1	1	7
On assessable area	...	...	"	0	15	5
On total area	...	...	"	0	12	5

Sugar-cane cultivation is stated to have increased since settlement. There are no towns of importance.

19. *Chuck Dosahee*.—Chuck Dosahee comprises an area of 22 square miles, and resembles the adjoining tract in the Sealkote District ; the best crops are grown, but there are none of the good cultivating classes ; a great deal of waste land has been broken up since settlement ; there are no towns of importance. An abatement of 11 per cent. has been granted from the summary settlement ; the present rates are :—

On cultivation	...	...	Rs.	1	6	6
On assessable area	...	...	"	1	2	8
On total area	...	...	"	0	15	4

20. *General Summary of Pergunah Shukurgurh*.—Of the 749 mouzahs included in these seven chucks, 586 are khalsa, 36 shared with, and 127 entirely occupied by jagheerdars. The total assessment amounts to Rs. 3,08,463-5-0, of

which the Government revenue is Rs. 2,49,208, and as much as Rs. 59,255-5-0 enjoyed by the jagheerdars. The general pergunah rates are :--

On cultivation	...	...	Rs.	1	7	0
On assessable area	...	...	"	1	4	7
On total area	...	...	"	1	0	4

Of the total area, the following is the distribution :--

213,976	acres	cultivated.
25,328	"	culturable.
62,767	"	waste.
302,071	"	total.

21. *Chuck Andur or Narot*.—This very remarkable tract, transferred since settlement from Pergunah Shukurgurh to Pergunah Puthankot, derives its name from being situated betwixt the river Ravee and the less known torrent the Aojah, which, emerging from the mountains under the fortress of Jusrotah, joins the river Ravee at the now celebrated Trimmoo. Narot is the chief town and the Police station. The river Ravee on leaving the last range of the Himalaya sways in her main stream from the east to the west, and the tract round which her waters flow is percolated by torrents of greater or less magnitude, which form on the whole a reticulation of streamlets conducted by artificial channels to every village and every field; a similar tract exists at the point where the Chenab leaves the mountains, and is known as the Bijwat in the Sealkote District. The soil is throughout moist, and produces magnificent crops, especially of huldee (turmeric) and rice. The natural gifts of nature affect the character of the people, and compel a united action with a view of keeping open and fully developed the system of canal irrigation. In the tracts of the Manjah, the dorsal ridges of the Doabs, each family sink their well, and in jealous isolation prosecute their labours and draw their water from the depth of the earth. Here the fructifying moisture is drawn along the surface by the united action of a community of villages who find their best interests in combination; all that they require from Government is support to the headmen in cases of actions, opposition, and the right of water-way, paying for the same, from intervening villages, and in that right they must be maintained; occasionally for works of unusual magnitude they require grants of Tuccavee, and it is in the real interest of Government to make these advances. The rules for the management of the kools have been clearly and carefully recorded at settlement; I annex a memo. on the streams prepared by Mr. E. Prinsep.

22. As usual, the soil has passed into the hands of inferior agriculturists, Dogra Rajpoots, and the mode in which the tract is supplied by cultivators is very peculiar. Like the Irish hay-makers who flock over to England in the summer, a tribe of hill-men called Praos descend each season from the hills, cultivate the land, and retire to their homes with their portion of the produce. It may be at once perceived how entirely uncertain and liable to capricious accidents must a system of cultivation such as this become. The general aspect of the tract is most grateful to the eye; the principal and only town is Narot; there are 99 Mehals, of which 88 are khalsa, 2 shared with, and 9 entirely occupied by the jagheerdars; the junima is thus distributed :--

Khalsa ...	...	...	...	Rs.	63,993
Jaghoer ...	...	...	...	"	2,998
				Rs.	66,991

23. The decrease at settlement was about 10 per cent. Mr. Temple, Settlement Officer, had fixed a somewhat higher jumma, but Mr. Raikes, Commissioner, sanctioned considerable reductions; the present jumma works well when proper relief is granted in cases of diluvion and inundation; the rates are as follows :--

On cultivation	...	...	Rs.	2	7	11
On assessable area	...	...	"	2	1	1
On total area	...	...	"	1	9	11

The total area is distributed as follows :--

Cultivated	...	...	...	Acres	26,848
Culturable	...	...	...	„	4,963
Waste	...	...	...	„	9,503

				„	41,314

24. The whole of these tracts formed a portion of the dominions of Maharajah Runjeet Singh. Following out the plan laid down by Mr. Raikes, I here annex a memorandum prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, showing in what way the different Talooquas came into the Maharajah's possession, from whom, and at what date.

PERGUNAH SHUKURGURH.

I. Gumrowla (Chuck Burree). This Talooqua formed part of the dominions of Rajah Runjeet Deo of Jummoo ; in 1783 A. D. it was annexed by the Kunhya family, in whose possession it remained till 1802 A. D., when it was seized by Runjeet Singh.

II. Atulgurh (Chuck Burree) comprised 41 villages, belonged originally to Rajah Runjeet Deo of Jummoo, from whom it was seized by Sirdar Goorlux Singh Kunhya of Dody in 1783 A. D. ; in 1797 A. D. it was seized by Maharajah Runjeet Singh on the death of the Sirdar.

III. Talooqua Hurah (Chuck Bhurree) comprised 16 villages, belonged to the Kunhya family, from whom it was wrested by Rajah Runjeet Singh in 1794 A. D.

IV. Talooqua Morlee (Chuck Bhurree), comprised 22 villages, belonged to Rajah Runjeet Deo of Jummoo, was seized by the above-mentioned Sirdar in 1773 A. D., and eventually by Rajah Runjeet Singh in 1799.

V. Talooqua Khanowal (Chuck Bhurree), 33 villages, belonged to Rajah Runjeet Deo of Jummoo, from whom it was seized in 1780 A. D. by Sirdar Goorlux Singh Kunliya, of Dody, a few years subsequent to whose death it fell to Runjeet Singh, 1800 A. D.

VI. Doodoo Chuck (Chuck Bhurree and Doshahee), 32 villages, belonged to Rajah Runjeet Deo of Jummoo ; in 1760 A. D. it was taken by the Kunhya Sirdars, and from them by Runjeet Singh in 1795 A. D.

VII. Chumal (Chuck Bhurree Puttee), 11 villages, belonged to the Jummoo Sirdars, from whom it was taken by the Kunhya Sirdars, and eventually by Runjeet Singh in 1812 A. D.

VIII. Sookoo (Chuck Bhurree Puttee), 25 villages, belonged to the Jusrotah Rajahs until 1810 A. D., when it was taken by the Kunhya Sirdars, and in 1813 by Runjeet Singh.

IX. Iklaspore (Chuck Bhurree Puttee).

Ditto ditto Paintta.

Ditto ditto ditto.

22 villages, belonged to the Jummoo Rajahs, from whom it was taken in 1756 A. D. by the Rajah of Jusrotah ; in 1771 A. D. it fell to the Kunhya Sirdars, and in 1801 it was seized by Runjeet Singh.

X. Baherian (Chuck Bhurree Puttee and Bhurree Paintta), 11 villages, belonged to Jummoo, was taken by the Jusrotah Rajahs in 1749 A. D., by the Kunhya Sirdars in 1764 A. D., and by Runjeet Singh in 1794 A. D.

XI. Shukurgurh (Chuck Bhurree Puttee and Bhurree Paintta), 35 villages, belonged to the Jummoo Rajahs, from whom wrested in 1761 A. D. by the Kunhya Sirdars. In 1795 A. D. Runjeet Singh seized the talooqua.

XII. Musroor (Chuck Bhurree Puttee, Bhurree Paintta under small portion), 32 villages, belonged to the Jusrotah Rajahs, from whom it was taken in 1811 by the Kunhya Sirdars ; in 1813 A. D. annexed by Runjeet Singh.

XIII. Munga (Chuck Durp), 20 villages, belonged to the Jummoo Rajahs ; in 1769 A. D. the Kunhya Sirdars took it, and in 1804 Runjeet Singh annexed it.

XIV. Boora Dulla (Chuck Durp), 49 villages, belonged to the Jummoo Rajahs ; in 1778 A. D. the Kunhya Sirdars took it ; in 1812 Runjeet Singh annexed it.

XV. Futtchpore (Chuck Durp), 7 villages, as above ; taken by Runjeet Singh in 1811 A. D.

XVI. Tikrean (Durp), 7 villages, as above ; annexed by Runjeet Singh in 1802 A. D.

XVII. Mehloo Sehloo (Durp), 5 villages, as above ; annexed by Runjeet Singh in 1805 A. D.

XVIII. Gooralla (Durp), 13 villages, as above ; annexed by Runjeet Singh in 1817 A. D.

XIX. Saharee (Chuck, Durp) 18 villages, belonged originally to the Jummoo Rajahs, from whom wrested in 1768 A. D. by the Dody Sirdars ; in 1802 A. D. was annexed by Runjeet Singh.

XX. Bolakee (Chuck Durp and Bet), 29 villages, belonged to Bhungee Sirdars until 1746 A. D., when the Kunhya Sirdars obtained possession ; in 1791 A. D. it was annexed by Runjeet Singh.

XXI. Dody (Chucks Paintta and Bet), 34 villages, belonged to the Jummoo Sirdars, from whom it was wrested in 1751 A. D. by the Dody Sirdars ; in 1786 A. D. it was annexed by Runjeet Singh.

XXII. Kot Nyna (Chucks Paintta and Bet), 54 villages, belonged to the Jummoo Rajahs ; and was taken by the Kunhya Sirdars in 1754 A. D., and eventually by Runjeet Singh in 1788 A. D.

XXIII. Beekoo Chuck* (Chuck Bet and Paintta), 14 villages, belonged * Now held in jagheer by .originally to the Jummoo Sirdars ; in 1780 the Kunhya Raja Tej Singh—life tenure. Sirdars obtained possession ; in 1805 A. D. it fell to Runjeet Singh.

XXIV. Jelalla (Chuck Bet), 7 villages, as above ; fell to Runjeet Singh in 1804 A. D.

CHUCK ANDUR.

XXV. Talooqua Narot, 65 villages, belonged to the Jummoo Rajahs. After the Imperial Subadar had withdrawn, Deena Beg, the founder of Deenannuggur, was Deputy for this tract. In 1769 A. D. the Kunhya Sirdars took the talooqua, which they held till A. D. 1797, when it was annexed by Runjeet Singh.

XXVI. Kuttour, 18 villages, as above ; in 1785 A. D. it fell to Runjeet Singh.

Villages of Pergunah Puthankot formerly attached to the Kangra District.

I. Meerthul, 17 villages, fell to the Kunhya misl in 1759 A. D., from which in 1812 it was wrested by Runjeet Singh.

II.—Garotah, 7 villages, as above, was annexed by Runjeet Singh in 1803 A. D.

III.—Nungal Bhoor, 20 villages, as above.

IV.—Phulae, 21 villages, belonged to the Bugga Sirdars, from whom wrested by Runjeet Singh in 1813 A. D.

V.—Puthankot, 19 villages, belonged to the Bugga Sirdars until A. D. 1807, when it fell by marriage portion to the Kunhya misl in A. D. 1785 ; Runjeet Singh in A. D. 1808 added it to his dominions.

24 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Alluvial chucks.*—I am surprised to find that although alluvial chucks were marked out, and it was evidently contemplated to introduce the system laid down in Circular of Financial Commissioner, No. 51, of 26th November 1853, no notice of this was taken at the time of drawing up the khewuts, and an anomalous practice has been introduced of granting remission in cases of diluvion, neither according to the practice of the Punjab nor of Hindoostan, according to the actual loss, without reference to the amount of loss; and this rule applies to all rivers and streams whatsoever. My surprise is increased by an inspection of the carefully prepared alluvial chuck maps drawn up by Mr. Prinsep for this purpose, showing what was the original intention of the Settlement Officer, unhappily never carried out. This subject, as relating to the whole of this division, will now be attended to.

25. *Inams.*—All the inams were investigated at time of settlement, and some were released in the form of revenue-free land, but all for life only. I annex a list of these inams; the whole subject is now being reconsidered with the view of granting some in perpetuity to secure the services of respectable and intelligent Chowdrees.

26. *Canoongoes.*—The hereditary office of Canoongoe was abolished. It was held by several families. One member of an old family has been appointed to the new office; under him is a Naib. They manage the Putwarries of the whole Purgunnah of Shukurgurh. Chuck Andur or Narot is included in Pergunah Puthankot.

27. *Lumberdars.*—Lumberdars were appointed in all villages, generally at the rate of one for Rs. 500 of Government assessment; hereditary right is considered in the event of a vacancy.

28. *Chowkeedars.*—The establishment of Chowkeedars is open to revision; the provision is now partly in land, partly in grain, and partly in cash; the latter is collected by the Tehseeldars. In Shukurgurh 4-7ths are entirely paid in cash, 1-7th entirely in grain; and 2-7ths in both. They are of five classes, entirely land, entirely cash, entirely grain, or a portion of land and grain, or a portion of land and cash.

29. *Road and School Funds.*—The cess for Road Fund was fixed at settlement, and was considered by the Settlement Officer in fixing the assessment; the School Fund was an additional impost.

30. *Mulbah.*—No allowance is specifically fixed for village expenses, but as much as is spent is charged for; there is no limit fixed, but any exaction would be checked.

31. *Errors in Khewut.*—Some errors crept into the original khewuts as prepared by the Settlement Officer. The constitution of some villages was wrongly described, and the distribution of assessment was made upon the land when it ought to have been on the share. This came to light when the collections were made, and necessitated a revision of the subject, which was conducted by the district authorities, and has now been satisfactorily brought to a conclusion.

32. *Putwarries.*—The arrangement for Putwarries was most satisfactory. Tuppahs, or parishes, were formed, and the pay of each parish varied from Rs. 90 to Rs. 120, forming a sufficient provision for a Putwarie without overtaxing his powers. The pay is collected by the Tehseeldars and paid to the Putwarries

No. of Putwarries, Per-gunnahs Shukurgurh ... Chuck Andur ... ——— ———	88 23 ——— 111	half-yearly : it is calculated at 3 per cent. on the jumma. I am glad to state that all the Putwarries are actual natives of the pergunah, most of them residents of their parish, and a few are the old village officers. They are both Hindoos and Mahomedans ; and Perisan is the official character ; the few who are not acquainted with that character are compelled to file translations in the Persian character at their own expence. They are allowed to charge their stationery in the Mulbah.
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33. *Jagheerdars.*—The investigations into revenue-free holdings were made partly at Lahore in the case of the large jagheerdars, and partly in the Court of the Settlement Officer. The orders in all cases have been received, and the resumptions have been carried out; the registers ordered by the Financial Commissioner have been prepared, and attention paid to lapses. The result is as follows:—

	No.	Assessment
		Rs.
Whole villages released in perpetuity	4	1,279
Plots of land released in perpetuity	312	1,771
Whole villages released for life or lives	127	54,291
Plots of lands released for life or lives	3,542	16,834

Nuzzerana is also collected in certain cases at different rates.	No.	Amount of Nuzzerana.
Villages released in perpetuity	4	...
Villages released for life or lives	31	1,957

All revenue-free villages, either for perpetuity or lives, have been assessed, and, with few exceptions, the arrangement is acted upon : the same cesses are levied in them as in khalsa villages. The plots of land released in perpetuity or for lives have also been nominally assessed, but until the plot lapses, or the Maufidars petitions, it is not acted upon ; and when the plot lapses, I question much whether it should be acted upon ; for the land may be of very inferior quality, and unable to pay the rate of the village. This and the question as to the right of the heirs of the Maufidars to a sub-settlement are still undecided in this district. The demand has now been made for Road and School Fund on released plots, but the village office-bearers realize their dues, and the plots are included in the annual Putwarie papers.

34. *Huq Taloquadaree*.—The superior right of the Talooquadar exists in one case only, viz., in Mouzah Pinday, Chuck Bhurree Puttee.

35. *Civil Court powers of Settlement Officer*.—The Settlement Officer was vested with full powers of the Civil Court in all matters relating to land, and the whole were disposed of and the cases made over to the District Office.

36. *Hereditary cultivator*.—The status of the hereditary cultivator, or tenant with right of occupancy, was created in this pergunah, as elsewhere, by the Settlement Officer. It was defined to be cultivation of one plot for twelve years uninterruptedly, accompanied by residence within the village, or an uninterrupted cultivation of twenty years without residence. He has no right of sale or mortgage, but may cultivate by means of others ; he loses his right by discontinuance of cultivation ; he cannot sink wells ; can plant trees for household purposes, but not for purposes of sale ; can cut trees of spontaneous growth or planted by others with the permission of the owner only. In only very exceptional cases has the proprietor lost his right of malikanah ; the amount fixed at settlement varies from 15 to 24 per cent.,—and this includes cesses, which themselves reach 14 per cent.

37. *Markets*.—The following are the chief markets in the pergunah :—Nynakote, Chumul Sookhoo, Chuck Dody, Kunjroor, Ghumrowla, Eklaspore, Narot Kuttlom, and others of less importance. The saccharine produce of Pergunah Shukurgurh is so famous that it is transported to a very great distance. The huldie and rice have an equally extensive reputation.

38. *Roads*.—The roads in Pergunah Shukurgurh and Chukla Ander are good, and have received considerable attention from the Deputy Commissioner. The road from Sealkote crosses the main drainage of the country, and bridges are out of the question ; and in Narot the country is intersected by a net-work of streams.

39. *Population and education.*—No allusion is made in the report either to population or education, as the general census will supply all facts with regard to the former, and the Educational Department the latter.

40. *Inundation and irrigation.*—There remain two important topics—
inundation and irrigation. Nothing can be of more importance to this Pergunah than the principle of relief being granted in cases of injury from excess of water, and the proper husbanding and conducting into artificial channels of the super-abundant means of irrigation. Like other submontane tracts, especially Hoshypore, this district is exposed to the ravages of mountain torrents, and relief must in all equity be given, *and at once*; and on the same principle we are bound to extend the fructifying uses of those waters to the utmost, and allow no petty jealousies on the part of neighbouring chiefs or zemindars to interfere. At the same time we shall find it to our interest to allow ample grants of tuccavee for the enlargement and cleansing of the kools.

41. *Villages transferred from Kangra.*—I now append a few remarks with regard to the eighty-three villages transferred from the District of Kangra to that of Goordaspore. No description can be better than the following extract from Mr. Barnes' printed account of the settlement of the Kangra District, Para. 388 :—“The talooquas transferred to Goordaspore belong entirely to the plains; they do not constitute an original portion of the ancient hill principality of Noorpoor, nor at the cession of the hills did they at first appertain to the jurisdiction of Kangra; but, on the demarcation of the boundary between British Territory and the dominions of Maharaja Duleep Singh, the talooquas, for sake of compactness, were made over to us. After annexation, when the whole Punjab fell under British rule, these talooquas clearly belonged to the District of Goordaspore; and accordingly, in 1852, after the completion of the settlement, they were transferred. Although the character of the country is uniform and level, yet, from the vicinity of the hills, the soil in many places is poor and encumbered with stones. At no very distant period the greater portion of the area was an uncultivated waste reserved for hunting grounds. The population is thin, and the lands are slovenly tilled; the aspect of the fields denotes their recent reclamation from waste and the insufficiency of labor applied to their culture. The exceptions are the villages around Puthankote, an ancient town lying in the valley of the Chukee torrent as it emerges on the plains. The settlement of this tract was in general light, and I made no essential alterations. I did not attempt to raise the assessment, because the lands were poor, the population inadequate, and the water for irrigation was not always available. It is drawn chiefly from the Chukee, which occasionally alters its channel, and in seasons of drought the waters are exhausted by the villages on the higher portion of its course. There are six talooquas according to the following detail :—

	<i>Past Settlement.</i>	<i>Proposed Settlement,</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
Putankote	... 8,399	... 8,433
Pulacee	... 11,188	... 10,652
Soorujpoor	... 1,069	... 1,599
Ghurota	... 4,257	... 4,257
Meertul	... 7,124	... 6,485
Nungul	... 1,492	... 1,911
Total ...	<u>33,489</u>	<u>33,337”</u>

42. The aspect of this tract is very picturesque,—the fields carefully inclosed, and luxuriant groves of trees in abundance. Turmeric (*huldee*) and rice are the staples. The means of irrigation from mountain streams and the Huslee Canal are available. The proprietors of the soil are chiefly Rajpoots of the Puthanee tribe.

43. The settlement of these villages has received the sanction of Government with the rest of the Kangra District, and this notice is incorporated with the report of the remainder of the Goordaspore District for convenience of reference.

44. *Concluding remarks.*—I could have wished that either Mr. Temple or Mr. E. Prinsep had made a formal report of the settlement of Purgunah Shukurgurh and Chuk Andur in 1852 or the year following, and that my distinguished predecessors, Mr. Barnes or Mr. Raikes, had forwarded it to your office with their comments. That a stranger should report on work completed seven years previously seems an anomaly, but "half a loaf is better than no bread;" and it is high time that the formal sanction of Government be obtained to this settlement, and that the statistics and notice of the remainder of the Goordaspore District be printed for convenience of reference.

45. I recommend that sanction be obtained without loss of time, and I forward the enclosures noted below:—

- I.—General Statement No. V., in detail.
- II.— Do., abstract.
- III.—Statement VI., showing progressive jumma.
- IV.—Statement VII., showing tenures.
- V.—Map of the tract, divided into Chuk A. and general outline Map B.
- VI.—Memo. of financial results of the settlement.
- VII.—Chuckwar assessment remarks by Mr. Temple, Settlement Officer, A., B., C., D., E., F.
- VIII.—Memo. on Canals in Chuck Andur, by Mr. E. Prinsep.

46. To prevent all future doubt, I place on record that the boundaries of the purgunah were varied after the Settlement Officer had fixed his assessment chucks, and twenty-two villages were transferred from Narowal to Chuck Durp and Chuck Bet; but the jummas and areas are included in the statements of these chucks.

No. 550, dated Lahore, 15th August 1859

From—A. A. ROBERTS, Esq., Offg. Financial Commissioner for the Punjab

To—The Secy. to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies

THE revised settlement of the greater part of the District of Goordaspore,
Revenue. Umritsur Division, received the sanction of the late Chief
(Settlement.) Commissioner on 12th August 1856,—No. 695,—and the
 report has lately been published by authority. I have now the honor to submit, in
 original, a letter, No. 256, dated 23rd ultimo, from the Commissioner of Umritsur,
 with enclosures, reporting upon the Settlement of Purgunah Shukurgurh and of
 Taluquah Narot, or Chuk Andur, of Pergunah Puthankote, which constitute the
 remaining and trans-Ravee portion of the District of Goordaspore.

2. These are sub-montane tracts, lying between the Ravee on the east and south, and Purgunahs Zufferwal of Sealkote, and Narowal of Umritsur on the west, and have been successively attached to the districts of Kangra and Sealkote before being finally transferred to Goordaspore.

3. Purgunah Shukurgurh is traversed by several hill streams of considerable magnitude, which are sometimes as injurious as at other times they are beneficial to the lands through which they flow. It is a picturesque, fertile, and well-populated tract, containing 749 villages in an area of 472 square miles; but the number of souls is not stated. It is famous for its saccharine produce, and also for its rice and turmeric.

4. Settlement operations were commenced as early as 1850 by the late Mr. Greathed, and the assessment was fixed by Mr. Temple in 1852-53. It has since been considerably reduced, and is now pronounced by Mr. Cust to be a fair one, to work well, and to be deserving of the sanction of Government.

5. The summary jumma of Purgunah Shukurgurh was Rs. 3,64,673. This was reduced by Mr. Temple to Rs. 3,30,115, and has eventually been brought down to Rs. 3,08,463, viz., Rs. 2,49,208 Khalsa, and Rs. 50,255 Jagheer, being a reduction of 22 per cent. on the summary jumma.

6. The rates are per acre—

On total area	... Rs.	1	0	4
On malgoozaree	... „	1	4	7
On cultivation	... „	1	7	1

I find that the rates per cultivated acre in Goordaspore and Buttala are Rs. 1-10-10 and Rs. 1-14-8 respectively. Purgunah Shukurgurh therefore is comparatively lightly assessed. It has, moreover, stood the test of six years, and therefore I have no hesitation in recommending it for confirmation.

7. Chuk Andur, comprising an area of 63 square miles and containing 99 villages, is a remarkably favored and fertile tract. Nature and art combined have covered it with a reticulation of streamlets, which water every village and almost every field. The ground is very moist; whatever is not under crops is covered with rich grass and pasturage. Trees and groves are numerous.

8. The Commissioner, Mr. Temple, and Mr. E. Prinsep give a very interesting account of the system of irrigation, which is entirely managed by the people themselves, though rules for the management of the kools have been carefully laid down at settlement.

9. The proprietary right belongs to a Rajpoot tribe, but at least two-thirds of the whole tract is cultivated by Praoo immigrants, who descend, season after season, from the neighbouring hills, cultivate the land, reap the crops, and carry their portion of the produce back to their mountain homes. "A landholder," says Mr. Temple, "counts his wealth by the number of his Praoos and the regularity with which he can command their services."

10. Once within the memory of men, about 25 years ago, in a time of famine, this chuk proved a regular land of Egypt to famishing thousands.

11. The summary jumma of Chuk Andur was Rs. 74,214; Mr. Temple proposed to raise it somewhat, but the revised settlement has been fixed at Rs. 66,991, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Khalsa ... ...	... 63,993
Jagheer ... ...	... 2,998

This is a reduction of 10 per cent., and yields the following rates per acre:—

On total area 	Rs. 1 9 11
On malgoozaree 	,, 2 1 1
On cultivation 	,, 2 7 11

12. The rates appear high, but the assessment is reputed to work well when proper relief is granted in cases of diluvion and inundation. So long as Mr. Naesmyth has charge of the district and Mr. Cust presides over the division there can be no doubt that prompt relief will always be granted. Moreover, six out of the term of settlement of ten years have expired. I therefore recommend that this settlement also be confirmed. In addition to the Government juma, extra cesses amount to 14 per cent.; and of these, the one per cent. educational cess was not taken into consideration at time of settlement, but is a new impost.

13. With reference to Mr. Cust's remarks upon alluvial chucks, I can only say that instructions are now in course of preparation with a view to establish a fixed and, if possible, uniform system throughout the Punjab for the management of land subject to the action of the great rivers.

14. I do not know that I need add any remarks regarding inams or purgunah and village office-bearers. The position and remuneration of Chowdrees and headmen generally, and the status of Canoongoes and Putwarees, are all open questions, regarding which opinions and information are being collected, with a view to the modification of existing arrangements, which are susceptible of improvement.

15. *Jagheers and Maafees.*—There are only four villages and 312 plots of land released in perpetuity, but there are as many as 127 whole villages and 3,542 plots, assessed at Rs. 71,125, which have been released for life or lives. I agree with Mr. Cust that the assessment fixed upon plots of land at time of settlement should not be enforced or lapse until it has been ascertained that the land in each case can bear the proposed burthen. It has been asserted by an experienced Settlement Officer, Mr. E. Prinsep, that the Sikhs notoriously bestowed inferior land upon the smaller grantees. On this subject Commissioners have been invited to express their opinions, which will, if necessary, be submitted to Government, with a view to the issue of general instructions.

16. *Tenures.*—There are 840 mehals in Purgunah Shukurgurh and Chuck Andur. Of these as many as 126 are said to be zemindaree, 703 putteedaree, and only 19 bhyachara. No explanation is offered regarding the unusual proportion of zemindaree tenures, but I conclude that they are chiefly to be found among the Rajpoot proprietors of Chuck Andur. For the status of hereditary cultivators, I refer you to para. 30 of Mr. Cust's letter.

17. There are two other topics mentioned by Mr. Cust which I must also notice, *viz.*, inundation and irrigation. Mr. Cust justly says that "nothing can be of more importance to this purgunah than the principle of relief being granted in cases of injury from excess of water, and the proper husbandry and conducting into artificial channels of the superabundant means of irrigation." He would accordingly allow ample grants of Tuccavee for the enlargement and cleansing of the kools. For my own part, I should like to see European science and skill applied to the numerous mountain streams which pour down into the upper portion of the Rechna Doab, as was done with such eminent success and advantage in the upper portions of the Moradabad, Bareilly and Pillibheet Districts, a full account of which is to be found in the Report on irrigation in Rohileund, published in 1855 by the Government, North-Western Provinces. I believe that the Aib, the Deg, the Kuneree, the Bussuntur, the Ben, the Oojh and the numerous other hill streams between the Ravee and the Chenab, if properly regulated, might be turned to most beneficial account, instead of being, as they now frequently are, causes of serious injury and loss both to the people and to the Government. This is not the place to enlarge upon the subject, but I am satisfied that the application of science would prevent numerous cases of inundation, and the waters which in too many cases run to waste might be controlled and directed so as to form a most extensive and remunerating system of irrigation.

18. In conclusion, I have only to express my opinion that Mr. Cust is entitled to the thanks of Government for the excellent report which he has written on a work completed several years before he took charge of the division. I beg to recommend that his report and the accompanying statistics be printed.

No. 967 (Revenue), dated Lahore, 26th August 1859

From—R. H. DAVIES, Esq., Secy. to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies
To—The Offg. Financial Commissioner for the Punjab

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge your letter No. 550, dated 15th instant, enclosing Purgunah Shukurgurh. Talooqua Nurote. the report prepared by Mr. Cust, Commissioneer of Unritsur, of the revised settlement of land revenue in the tracts marginally noted, to which settlement you solicit the sanction of Government.

2. The Purgunah of Shukurgurh comprises 749 mehals. The total assessment has been fixed at Rs. 3,08,463, and falls on the cultivated area at Rs. 1-7-0. More than two-thirds of the whole area are under cultivation; about forty per cent. of the cultivation is artificially irrigated, or periodically flooded by streams, and one quarter is stated to be manured. The proportion of the finer crops is not, however, so high as the foregoing statistics would generally imply. In parts of the purgunah the proprietors are of the higher and less industrious castes. The numerous streams which run through from north to south are not always a source of fertility; and the agriculture is more than ordinarily dependent on the aid of temporary tenants; moreover, there has been an extraordinary fall in the market price of produce since the summary settlement was fixed. The summary assessment has, it appears, been reduced by no less than twenty-two per cent., or Rs. 51,359. This reduction has been distributed over all the chuks, and rises from four per cent. in the undulating tract known as Blurree Ther to as much as twenty-four per cent. in the long narrow strip of Bet or alluvial land on the right bank of the Ravee, where, owing to the concurrent incidence, for a time, of high prices and large yield, the summary assessment was particularly high. The Comissioner, in noticing the relief which has been afforded, justly makes prominent mention of the extra cesses imposed by our system, and amounting now to no less than twenty-one per cent. The settlement has been in operation for six years, and is stated by Mr. Cust and yourself to work satis-

factorily ; I am therefore to convey the formal sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to its continuance during the term for which it has been fixed.

3. The assessment of the Talooqua of Nurote, now included in the Goordaspore District, is also comprehended in the Commissioner's report. It comprises ninety-nine mehals, and an assessable area of 31,595 acres. The total assessment amounts to Rs. 66,991, and falls on the cultivation at the rate of Rs. 2-7-11. The Lieutenant-Governor, looking at the statistics, does not concur with you in thinking this rate excessive. No less than fifty-eight per cent. of the cultivation is irrigated from artificial canals, for which no separate water-rate is paid ; and forty-four per cent. of the produce is rice. If it had not been for the high caste of the cultivators and the dependence of the agriculture on the aid of cultivators who come from a distance, His Honor would have inclined to the opinion that the assessment is low. As it is, I am directed to convey the sanction of Government to its continuance during the prescribed term.

4. It is, I am to say, to be regretted that the orders of the Board of Administration for definition of the land in each mouzah liable to diluvion have not been attended to in this purgunah. As, however, you state that the subject is about to be brought under discussion, and the merits of the plan tested by tho trial which it has had, it is not necessary here further to allude to it. The administrative arrangements for the appointment of village and purgunah officers appear to have been well conceived ; and it is satisfactory to know that what corrections were required have been made in the record of proprietary rights by the district authorities.

5. Mr. Cust's report does not give the population of the several chucks ; nor does it show the value of the resumptions of revenue-free land which have been made, or the extent to which these have balanced the reduction of jumma ; nor the total expense of the settlement operation, and its ratio to the annual revenue and the area of the purgunah. It is requested that these omissions may, if practicable, be remedied.

6. Mr. Cust's remarks regarding the justice and expediency of granting reductions on account of the destructive or deteriorating effects of inundation, from which this purgunah is liable to frequent damage, have the Lieutenant-Governor's entire concurrence. His Honor is, however, not favorable to the grant of *tuccavee* for the purpose of cleansing and repairing tho water-courses. In the neighbouring Purgunah of Pathankote, the Badshahee Canal is repaired by the labor of the villagers, and the proprietors are responsible that the work is properly effected ; the Huslee Canal itself was formerly managed in the same way ; and a similar system obtains in the Kangra District. The Lieutenant-Governor would much prefer to see the village proprietors most interested in the irrigation thrown upon their own energies, and held responsible for the performance of their hereditary duties, rather than taught to look to Government for pecuniary aid.

7. Mr. Cust, in his remarks concerning hereditary cultivators, appears to be under the impression that no such class existed in the Punjab prior to our rule. It is quite certain, however, that, though the designation of "mourossee" is novel, cultivators having an acknowledged right of occupancy, subject to the payment of the customary proprietary fee and the Government demand, were scattered in most villages held by Juts, or even by Rajpoots, throughout the territory which the Sikhs originally acquired. Indeed, the same cause which gave rise to the class in Hindoostan was not less operative in the Punjab. Here, as well as there, existed under the Native Government the constant incentive to increase cultivation, and the greater demand for labor than for land, which made the number of *asamees* the measure of a man's wealth, and rendered it worth while to secure their services by allowing privileges or winking at encroachments. Instances, too, may be pointed to where the privileged cultivators have multiplied and gradually taken the whole management into their hands, whilst the undoubted hereditary right of ownership is still nominally vested in some dispossessed family, often Puthan or Rajpoot, who at the time of the settlement were glad to compromise their indefeasible claims for a small "talooquadarree" fee. Nevertheless, it may perhaps have happened that the title of hereditary

cultivator has been too easily granted, or that the rights attending it may have been unduly magnified.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to learn what degree of practical success has attended the arrangements regarding the Putwarees, of which the Commissioner speaks favorably. It should be stated if the annual papers are prepared with punctuality and intelligence, and whether the plan of making the Hindoo writers give in translations of their statements works well.

9. With regard to the assessment of Maafee plots, the view taken by the Commissioner appears to be correct. It will not do to apply the village rates blindly ; the circumstances of each case should be first considered.

10. In conclusion, I am directed to acknowledge the services of Messrs. Temple and Prinsep in connection with the settlement now under notice, and to request that you will convey the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to Mr. Cust for the clear and able report which he has furnished.

11. The report and subsequent correspondence should be printed for general information.



Abstract of General Statement, in acres, of Purgunah Shukurgurh

Number.	Name of Chuk.	Khalsa or Jageer.	Number of Villages.	Average Juma of past 5 years.	Summary Settlement Juma.	REVISED JUMA.				Area.
						Real.	Enam.	Talukdaree.	Total.	
1	Andur,	Khalsa,	88	...	70,064 0 0	63,460 0 0	...	...	63,460 0 0	38,662
2	Ditto,	Shared,	2	...	1,500 0 0	500 0 0 K 500 0 0 J	...	...	500 0 0 K 500 0 0 J	351
3	Ditto,	Jagheer,	9	...	2,650 0 0	1,000 0 0 33 0 0 K 2,498 0 0 J	...	...	1,000 0 0 33 0 0 K 2,498 0 0 J	2,301
Total Andur ...				Existing villages, 95 Carried away by river ... 4 Total, 99	74,214 0 0	63,993 0 0 K 2,998 0 0 J 66,991 0 0	...	...	63,993 0 0 K 2,998 0 0 J 66,991 0 0	41,314
4	Bet Ravee...	Khalsa,	53	...	33,934 7 0	25,582 0 0 37 0 0 K 263 0 0 J	...	...	25,582 0 0 37 0 0 K 263 0 0 J	18,955
5	Ditto...	Shared,	1	...	115 0 0	300 0 0	...	...	300 0 0	249
6	Ditto...	Jagheer,	38	...	25,541 0 0	204 0 0 K 21,609 0 0 J	...	...	204 0 0 K 21,609 0 0 J	15,855
Total Bet Rave ...				Carried away by River, 0 Khalsa, 6 Jagheer, 5 Existing, 81 Total, 92	59,590 7 0	25,823 0 0 K 21,823 0 0 J 47,695 0 0	...	...	25,823 0 0 K 21,872 0 0 J 47,695 0 0	35,059
7	Durup ...	Khalsa,	140	...	84,619 8 0	71,933 0 0 1,403 0 0 K 1,674 0 0 J	...	3-0-0	71,936 0 0 1,403 0 0 K 1,674 0 0 J	48,278
8	Ditto...	Shared,	12	...	3,325 0 0	3,077 0 0	...	...	3,077 0 0	2,477
9	Ditto...	Jagheer,	16	...	5,548 0 0	47 0 0 K 4,814 0 0 J	...	...	47 0 0 K 4,814 0 0 J	2,754
Total Durup ...				168	93,492 8 0	73,383 0 0 K 6,488 0 0 J 79,871 0 0	...	3-0-0	73,386 0 0 K 6,488 0 0 J 79,847 0 0	53,509

V.

and Chuk Ander of Purgunah Pathankote, Zillah Goordaspur.

MINHAE.	CULTURABLE UNCULTIVATED.				CULTIVATED.			Total Malgozaree area.	Rate on total area,	Rate on assessable area,	Rate on cultivated area,	Remarks.	
	Lakraj.	Barren waste.	Total.	Previously abandoned.	Lately abandoned.	Total.	Irrigated.	Not Irrigated,	Total.				
1,584	7,184	8,768	3,458	1,294	4,752	13,458	11,634	25,142	29,894	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Three villages carried away during settlement.
7	40	47	6	8	14	208	82	290	304	..	..	..	One village carried away during settlement.
43	645	638	149	48	197	813	603	1,410	1,613	..	..	..
1,634	7,869	9,503	3,613	1,350	4,963	14,479	12,369	26,848	31,811	1 9 11	2 1 8	2 7 11	
1,156	2,519	3,675	1,209	433	1,642	7,066	6,572	13,633	15,280	..	..	..	Three villages carried away by river since settlement.
3	14	17	7	1	8	...	224	224	232	..	..	..
725	1,486	2,211	2,091	546	2,637	7,172	3,835	11,007	13,614	..	..	..	Five villages carried away by river since settlement.
1,884	4,019	5,903	3,307	980	4,287	14,233	10,631	24,869	29,156	1 5 9	1 10 2	1 14 9	
2,681	6,912	9,593	2,475	382	2,857	3,396	32,432	35,828	38,685	..	..	..
146	265	411	97	6	103	395	1,568	1,963	2,066	..	..	..
116	254	370	91	4	95	527	1,762	2,289	2,384	..	..	..
2,943	7,431	10,374	2,663	392	3,055	4,318	35,762	40,080	43,135	1 7 11	1 13 8	1 15 11	

Abstract of General Statement, in acres, of Purgunah Shukurgurh

Number.	Number of Chuk.	Khalsa or Jagheer.	Number of Villages.	Average Juma of past 5 years.	Summary Settlement Juma.	REVISED JUMA.			Area.	
						Real.	Enam.	Talookdaree.		
10	Paintala,	Khalsa,	65	..	25,317 1 0	20,897 0 0	..	..	20,897 0 0	17,489
						627 0 0 K			627 0 0 K	
11	Ditto...	Shared,	7	...	1,410 0 0	1,532 0 0 J	..	..	1,532 0 0 J	1,668
						2,159 0 0			2,159 0 0	
12	Ditto...	Jagheer,	18	...	10,334 0 0	182 0 0 K	..	..	182 0 0 K	6,446
						10,485 0 0 J			10,483 0 0 J	
						10,667 0 0			10,667 0 0	
Total Paintala ...			90	..	37,111 1 0	21,706 0 0 K	..	..	21,706 0 0 K	25,603
						12,017 0 0 J			12,017 0 0 J	
						33,723 0 0			33,723 0 0	
13	Buree Paintala,	Khalsa,	35	...	13,554 0 0	12,073 0 0	..	..	12,073 0 0	18,644
						56 0 0 K			56 0 0 K	
14	Ditto...	Shared,	1	...	100 0 0	56 5 0 J	..	..	56 5 0 J	275
						112 5 0			112 5 0	
15	Ditto...	Jagheer,	3	...	1,550 0 0	24 0 0 K	..	..	24 0 0 K	1,457
						1,420 0 0 J			1,420 0 0 J	
						1,444 0 0			1,444 0 0	
Total Buree Paintala,			39	...	15,204 0 0	12,153 0 0 K	..	..	12,153 0 0 K	20,376
						1,476 5 0 J			1,476 5 0 J	
						13,629 5 0			13,629 5 0	
16	Buree Puttee,	Khalsa,	118	...	57,087 0 0	47,700 0 0	300 0 0	..	48,000 0 0	61,723
						256 0 0 K			256 0 0 K	
17	Ditto...	Shared,	3	...	1,070 0 0	705 0 0 J	..	..	705 0 0 J	890
						961 0 0			961 0 0	
1	Ditto...	Jagheer,	8	...	2,025 0 0	1,730 0 0	..	..	1,730 0 0	2,245
Total Buree Puttee,			129	..	60,182 0 0	47,956 0 0 K	300 0 0	..	48,256 0 0 K	64,858
						2,435 0 0 J			2,435 0 0 J	
						50,391 0 0			50,691 0 0	

V.

and Chuk Ander of Purgunah Pathankote, Zillah Goordaspoor—(continued).

MINHAF.	CULTURABLE UN-CULTIVATED.			CULTIVATED.			Total Malgozaree area.	Rate on total area.	Rate on assessable area.	Rate on cultivated area.	Remarks.
	Lakhs.	Barren waste.	Total.	Previously abandoned.	Lately abandoned.	Total.	Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	Total.		
701	2,802	3,503	778	167	945	2,002	11,039	1,341	13,986	... ... ...	Rs. A. P.
37	74	111	35	15	50	122	1,385	1,507	1,557	... ... ...	Rs. A. P.
271	525	796	175	28	203	576	4,871	5,447	5,650	... ... ...	Rs. A. P.
1,009	3,401	4,410	988	210	1,198	2,700	17,295	19,995	21,193	1 5 1 1 8 6 1 11 0	
547	4,785	5,326	1,235	399	1,634	1,583	10,101	11,684	13,318	... ... ...
6	41	47	60	...	60	...	168	168	228	... ... ...
52	103	155	171	6	177	52	1,073	1,125	1,302	... ... ...
599	4,929	5,528	1,466	405	1,871	1,635	11,342	12,977	14,848	0 10 8 0 14 8 1 0 10	
1,608	14,665	16,273	2,996	962	3,958	3,610	37,882	41,492	45,450	... ... ...
11	136	147	7	10	17	21	705	726	743	... ... ...
26	605	631	120	53	173	194	1,247	1,441	1,614	... ... ...
1,645	15,406	17,051	3,123	1,025	4,148	3,825	39,834	43,659	47,807	0 12 6 1 1 0 1 2 1	

Abstract of General Statement, in acres, of Purgunah Shukurgurh

Number.	Name of Chuk.	Khalsa or Jagheer.	Number of Villages.	Average Juma of past 5 years.	REVISED JUMA.			Total.	Area.
					Summary Settlement Juma.	Real.	Enam.	Talookdaree.	
19	Bhuree,	Khalsa,	158	... 71,635 12 8	57,885 0 0	...	...	57,885 0 0	75,050
20	Ditto...	Shared,	10	... 2,069 0 0	1,221 0 0 K 1,296 0 0 J	2,517 0 0	...	1,221 0 0 K 1,296 0 0 J	3,166
21	Ditto...	Jagheer,	28	... 9,695 0 0	15 0 0 K 8,305 0 0 J	8,320 0 0	...	15 0 0 K 8,305 0 0 J	10,013
Total Bhurce ...			196	... 83,399 12 8	59,121 0 0 K 9,601 0 0 J	68,722 0 0	...	59,121 0 0 K 9,601 0 0 J	88,229
22	Doshaeo,	Khalsa,	17	... 8,088 0 0	8,032 0 0	...	...	8,032 0 0	8,293
23	Ditto...	Shared,	2	... 1,280 0 0	710 0 0 K 659 0 0 J	1,369 0 0	...	710 0 0 K 659 0 0 J	1,170
24	Ditto...	Jagheer,	16	... 6,326 0 0	24 0 0 K 4,707 0 0 J	4,731 0 0	...	24 0 0 K 4,707 0 0 J	4,974
Total Doshaeo ...			35	... 15,694 0 0	8,766 0 0 K 5,366 0 0 J	14,132 0 0	...	8,766 0 0 K 5,366 0 0 J	14,437
Grand total of the Purgunah Shukurgurh.			749 Mouzas. Carried away by river ... 11 Existing, 738 Total ... 749	... 3,64,673 12 8	2,48,908 0 0 K 59,255 5 0 J	300 0 0 300 0	2,49,211 0 0 K 59,255 5 0 J	3,08,466 5 0	3,02,071
Grand total of the Purgunah Shukurgurh, together with Chuk Andur, Purgunah Pathankote.			848 Villages carried away by river ... 15 Existing, 833 Total ... 848	... 4,38,887 12 8	3,12,901 0 0 K 62,253 5 0 J	300 0 0 300 0	3,13,204 0 0 K 62,253 5 0 J	3,75,457 0 0	3,43,385

GOORDASPOOR :

The 31st December 1858.

and Chuk Ander of Purgunah Pathankote, Zillah Goordaspoor.

MINHAE.	CULTURABLE UN-CULTIVATED.			CULTIVATED.			Total Malgozare area.	Rate on total area.	Rate on assessable area.	Rate on cultivated area.	Remarks.
	Lahraj.	Barren waste.	Total.	Previously abandoned.	Lately abandoned.	Total.					
2,407	12,904	15,311	6,877	245	7,122	461	52,153	52,617	59,739	...	...
23	536	565	274	3	277	19	2,304	2,824	2,601	...	...
210	1,049	1,259	1,277	42	1,319	90	7,345	7,435	8,754	...	...
2,646	14,489	17,135	8,428	290	8,718	573	61,803	62,376	71,094	0 12 6	0 15 5 1 1 8
499	838	1,337	1,204	81	1,285	1,424	4,247	5,671	6,956	...	...
30	52	82	179	11	190	122	776	898	1,088	...	...
430	517	947	517	59	576	561	2,890	3,451	4,027	...	...
959	1,407	2,366	1,900	151	2,051	2,107	7,913	10,020	12,071	0 15 4 1 2 9 1 6 7	...
11,635	51,082	62,767	21,875	3,453	25,328	29,396	1,84,580	2,13,976	2,39,304	1 0 4 1 4 7 1 7 1	...
13,319	58,951	72,270	25,488	4,803	30,291	43,875	1,96,949	2,40,824	2,71,115	1 1 6 1 7 0 1 8 11	...

J. NAESMYTH,

Deputy Commissioner.

Memo. of the financial results in the revised assessment of Purgunah

Name of Chuck.	Number of Muhals.	DETAIL OF MALGOOZARKE AREA.					JUMAS.			REDUCTIONS.			RATES CULTIVATED		
		Total Malgozaree area.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	Resumed Manfee.	Cultivated now assessed.	Produce estimate.	Summary Settlement Juma.	Original new Juma.	Lately revised Juma.	Original reduction.	Subsequent reduction.	Total Relief.	Produce Estimate.	Summary Settlement Juma.
Bhet	85	29,198	2,637	25,926	635	26,561	64,829	59,239	57,593	55,117	1,646	2,456	4,102	2 8 7 2 3 8	
Paintla	90	20,567	1,216	19,101	230	19,351	44,103	37,178	35,714	34,328	3,464	1,386	4,850	2 4 5 2 0 4	
Bhurree Paintla	40	20,836	8,256	12,438	142	12,580	15,843	15,527	14,603	13,121	917	782	1,699	1 4 5 1 3 9	
Puttee Bhurree	128	46,637	4,126	41,629	882	42,591	52,792	50,933	52,643	50,813	7,030	2,030	10,020	1 3 9 1 6 6	
Ther Bhurree	196	68,982	10,847	56,887	1,248	58,136	69,359	82,290	70,556	69,155	11,735	1,400	13,135	1 3 1 1 6 7	
Durup	168	12,293	2,958	38,014	1,321	39,235	89,342	97,585	84,609	80,478	13,006	4,131	17,137	2 8 5 2 7 8	
Dosahce	35	11,535	1,796	9,431	308	9,739	18,616	13,755	14,071	14,071	316	...	316	1 14 7 1 6 7	
Total of Ph. Shukurgurh,	742	2,34,048	25,836	2,03,426	4,786	2,08,212	3,65,014	3,67,507	3,30,113	3,17,930	33,174	12,185	51,359	1 12 6 1 12 8	
Andur, Pi. Pathankote,	90	31,595	4,369	26,463	763	27,226	79,128	77,078	75,631	66,002	2,047	5,219	9,629	2 15 7 2 13 3	
													2,363		
													7,582		
													Grand Total	6,60,958	Or 16 per cent. reduction on Summary Set- tlement.

Shakurgurh and Chuck Andur (Narot), in Purgunah Pathankote.

ON AREA.		CAPABILITIES OF PRODUCTIVE POWER REPRESENTED BY PERCENTAGES.								GENERAL RESOURCES.				PRESSURE OF REVISED ASSESSMENT.											
		Soils.		Produce.		Lands oc- cupied by		No. of ir- rigating wells.		Agricultural Bullocks.				Sugar-mills.				No. of Agriculturists.	No. of Agriculturists per farm.	Average Malgozaree area per farm.	Average Juma per farm.	Average area per proprietor.	Average Juma per proprietor.		
Original new Juma.	Lately revised Juma.	Chaijee.	Nuhree.	Sitabee.	Baranee.	Manured soil.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Rice.	Dofaslee.	Proprietor.	Hereditary Cultivator.	Tenants at-will.	Pulka.	Kutchha.	Ploughs.	Carts.	No. of Agriculturists.	No. of Agriculturists per farm.	Average Malgozaree area per farm.	Average Juma per farm.	Average area per proprietor.	Average Juma per proprietor.		
2 2 8	1 2 1	12	12	12	12	12	12	67	32	25	5	2 4	0 5	0 1	86	3	11	23	79	2,355	5,703	127	237	3,510	41
2 2 8	1 2 1	12	12	12	12	12	12	67	32	25	5	2 4	0 5	0 1	86	3	11	23	79	2,355	5,703	127	237	3,510	41
1 13 6	1 12 4	14	83	27	4	4 1	2 1	0 05	74	10	16	37	64	2,361	5,938	189	144	3,218	35	228	381	10 17	35,415 Rs. Ditto ; shows revised juma to be fair.		
1 2 7	1 1 7	19	81	12	2 1	5 2	2 1	0 1	67	12	21	15	30	1,373	3,039	82	46	1,671	42	520	345	13 14	13,730 Rs. Do. ; do.		
1 3 8	1 3 1	18	82	26	3 3	6 8	9	0 5	63	19	18	15	45	4,405	9,552	162	156	4,564	36	264	397	18 21	52,860 Rs. Do. ; do.		
1 3 5	1 1 0	18	82	22	3 8	4 1	0 1	0 4	64	11	25	58	49	3,773	9,521	333	268	7,004	26	352	350	14 16	45,276 Rs. Do. ; low, because much tenant cultivation.		
2 2 1	2 0 8	90	27	3 9	3	0 7	0 6	80	7	13	230	74	4,874	11,093	320	153	6,886	41	251	477	8 17	97,480 Rs. Do. ; shows ample re- duction has been allowed.			
1 6 11	1 6 11 1	85	31	4 3	3 1	0 1	0 1	65	7	28	96	87	1,025	2,355	76	40	1,423	41	329	402	12 17	15,365 Rs. Do. ; jus- tifies the increase.			
1 9 2	1 8 3	27	61	25	3 1	4	1	0 1	72	10	18	183	515	20,961	4,749	11,283	1,037	28,288	38	314	428	12 18	3,27,126 Rs. Do.		
2 12 5	2 7 4	35	42	11	3 6	2 4	4 1	4 1	64	12	24	18	39	2,994	7,004	1,537	188	2,952	32	319	675	20 49	71,856 Rs. Do. ; proves this Chuck to be of great capabili- ties : even the $\frac{1}{4}$ area is cultivated by emigrant tenants.		

E. A. PRINSER,

Settlement Officer.

*Statement showing how tenures are held by tribes of the villages in Shukurgurh,
Zillah Goordaspoor.*

Tribe or Caste.	DESCRIPTION OF TENURES.			Total.
	Puttcedaree.	Bhyyaclara.	Zemindaree.	
Goojur	178	2	11	191
Rajpoot, Hindoo ...	177	4	64	245
Rajpoot, Moosulman ...	48	2	7	57
Jut, Hindoo	116	1	7	124
Jut, Moosulman ...	26	3	5	34
Hindoo, Sainee	26	...	...	26
Brahmun	43	2	19	64
Syud	6	1	1	8
Pathan	30	1	4	35
Labana	1	...	1	2
Fuqueer	2	...	...	2
Araeen	2	...	...	2
Kosasheen	2	...	1	3
Kalâl	2	1	1	3
Jogee	1	...	...	1
Mullah	3	...	...	3
Khutree ... ... ...	...	...	1	1
Kyaut ... ... ...	...	...	1	1
Mirasee	1	...	...	1
Pirahee	1	...	...	1
Cazee	1	...	...	1
Various castes	37	2	4	43
Grand Total ...	703	19	126	848

Including Chuk Ander, Purgunah
Puthankote.

GOORDASPOOR:
The 31st December 1858.

J. NAESMYTH,
Deputy Commissioner.